THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Gen. Sherman's Army

LATEST UNION REPORTS.

Sherman's Present Position and Plans.

ISOLATION OF HOOD'S ARMY.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Strength and Personnel of the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* of Wednesday has the following:—

Sherman's Advance.

"A gentlemen, who arrived here yesterday morning direct from Chattanooga, reports that information had reached that place previous to his departure that the column of Sherman's cavalry which had moved in the direction of Macon had reached that place on the evening of the 15th inst., and had surrounded the city when the courier left. The other column of cavalry was pushing ahead on the direct route to Augusta, at which place we will doubtless hear from them at an early day.

"It is expected that both columns will form a junction at Millen, a point on the Macon, Augusta, and Savannah Railroads, one hundred and five miles east of Macon, and fifty miles south of Augusta. They will then be on the direct route to Savannah and Beaufort. Both Macon and Augusta are extensive manufacturing cities, and Jeff. Davis in a recent speech declared that the latter place alone supplied all the powder used by the Rebel armies.

"Hood is completely isolated, Savannah is already useless as a blockade-running port, Charleston will soon be cut off, and then Sherman with his victorious army will be free to act as circumstances may demand. His army will be on the seacoast ready for embarkation at a moment's notice, and can be used as may be deemed the most advantageous."

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin* of Wednesday speaks thus of

Sherman's Grand Movements.

"We have advices this morning, that Sherman has moved on Macon, and thence on Augusta, which he will fortify and hold permanently. One column will also move on Milledgeville and Savannah, which is to occupy the latter city and open the Savannah river to our transports and gunboats. Augusta is 130 miles from Savannah, and at the head of steamboat navigation.

"After we possess Savannah we can easily supply an army in Augusta. There is also a railroad between Savannah and Augusta. It now looks as if Sherman intends to permanently occupy the line of the Savannah river, which will bisect the Southern Confederacy, leaving Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina on the one side, and Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the other. This will be a far more serious blow to the Confederacy than if Sherman had marched upon Charleston or upon Wilmington. General Thomas holds the line of the Tennessee, General Sherman the line of the Savannah, and General Canby the Mississippi. The Confederacy is now being cut into small sections, in which we can more easily master the Rebellion.

"General Sherman's force consists of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th Corps, in all 50,000 infantry. There are 9000 picked cavalry, and a hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery. In all respects he is so well supplied, and the men are so courageous, self-reliant, and hardy that, as General Sherman wrote to his father-in-law, Thomas Ewing, 'No man ever before commanded such an army.'

"The intention of General Sherman to fortify and hold Augusta is of immeasurable importance. The march through Georgia upon Savannah would be merely a great raid, but the permanent occupation of the line of the Savannah river strikes a staggering blow at the heart of the Rebellion. Lee cannot permit Augusta and Savannah to be occupied without a determined effort to dislodge our army. If Lee can detach a portion of his army from Richmond he undoubtedly will do it. But General Grant is there. He loves our cause and he loves Sherman as his own brother, and he would rather sacrifice himself than permit Sherman to be embarrassed or defeated by the diversion of Lee's army. We must have stirring and decisive events before the 1st of December."

The Last Word from Sherman Before Parting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SHERMAN, KINGSTON, Ga., November 11.—We are off to-morrow. Corse joined us from Rome to-day.

The road will be busted from Resaca down. The last train leaves Atlanta to-night for the North.

The army is in splendid condition, and a good many more in numbers than we thought in the North.

We expect a quick trip.

Sherman's Aim to Divide the Confederacy.

From the Buffalo Courier, November 23.

The real object of General Sherman's movement is the division of the Southern Confederacy. Let an army capture and hold Augusta, and secure the passage of the Savannah river by the capture of Savannah, or let it reduce Charleston and establish communication between Beaufort and Augusta, and with Atlanta in our hands, an impassible barrier of Federal steel would stretch practically all the way from Louisville to the sea, through the very heart of the Confederacy. Thus with the great States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana separated from the rest of the Rebel domain, with North and South Carolina virtually hemmed in by Federal armies, and Virginia, or all its important part, completely surrounded, the Confederate States would in a short time exist nowhere save in history.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Cavalry Again in Motion—The Battle of Rood's Hill—Early's Entire Army Engaged for Six Hours—His Troops Display no Enthusiasm—Kershaw's Rebel Division Gone South—Concentration of Scattered Detachments to make up the Deficiency—Early's Strength and Position Discovered—Our Forces Retire—Handsome Behavior of the Divisions of Powell, Devin, and Custer—Full and Interesting Details of the Affair, Etc.

ORDERS TO MOVE.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the three cavalry divisions of General Sheridan's army moved. Generals Powell and Devin, the latter commanding the 1st Cavalry Division in General Merritt's absence, were at the time encamped on the Winchester and Front Royal pike, this side of Nineveh. General Custer held a position on the middle road, and the line from the infantry to the North Mountain.

In accordance with orders, Generals Custer and Powell moved simultaneously across the country for Newton, where they met and continued their march up the valley on the valley pike, General Custer taking the advance. At the same time that Custer and Powell were moving as stated, General Devin moved to Nineveh, and thence to Front Royal, crossing both branches of the Shenandoah, and continuing up the Luray valley. Both horses and men carried their own rations, and the whole command was in the lightest possible marching order.

THE FIRST BIVOUAC.

The column moving in the Shenandoah valley reached Woodstock at half-past five o'clock on the evening of the 21st. Here it bivouacked for the night. The day had been rainy, and as night came on a piercing cold wind set in, causing the men to suffer to a more than ordinary degree. Only three of the enemy's scouts were found in town, and these scampered off on the approach of our advance. During the night the town and immediately surrounding neighborhood presented a very brilliant appearance. The blazing fires in town and out of it, and the red and white lights in front of the respective commanding officers' headquarters, gave the whole scene the appearance of an illumination, which of course in a measure it was.

THE MARCH RENEWED.

Soon after daylight on the morning of the 22d the advance was continued. The day was neither fair nor otherwise. The fickle weather was at times all frowns and then again all smiles. The wind was as piercing as it had been the night before. Many, both officers and men, had to walk in order to keep their hands and feet from becoming benumbed. Right and left the high towering mountains looked like huge piles of silver, as the sun struck the fleecy white snow upon them, reflecting in brilliant rays. This day General Powell's Division was in the advance, Custer following.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ENEMY.

We found the enemy's mounted videttes on Narrow Passage creek, just north of Edenburg. The enemy's picket line was a portion of Wickham's Brigade, of Rosser's Division, and was found on the line of Stony creek. This picket line attempted to show some resistance to our advance, but was quickly driven in by a deployed detachment of the 21st New York, Major Otis commanding.

EDENBURG OCCUPIED.

On entering the town we could ascertain nothing definite of the enemy's whereabouts or strength. The reports given by the citizens were conflicting in their character, and generally proved unfounded.

THE FIRST LINE OF THE ENEMY.

Soon after we came upon a force of two Rebel regiments, the 3d and 4th Virginia, drawn up in line on a rise of ground just beyond Hawkinsville. This is a small place, situated between Edenburg and Mount Jackson. General Tibbett's Brigade was at once ordered forward, whereupon three regiments of the brigade—the 21st New York, 8th Ohio, Colonel Moore commanding, and the 14th Pennsylvania, Major Gibson in command—charged and drove the Rebels from their position.

A PURSUIT.

The chase after the retreating Rebels was a wild and exciting one. General Torbert, who commanded the whole movement, as chief of cavalry, having expressed a desire for a prisoner, Lieutenant Merrill, of General Powell's staff, together with one of our best scouts, were sent for a retreating Rebel and captured him. Merrill had to strike the prisoner three times with his sabre before the unfortunate Rebel would surrender. We could easily have killed him, but that was not the object we had in view. We wanted to take him alive. Soon after more of the skedaddling Rebels were overtaken and brought in as prisoners.

INFORMATION FROM PRISONERS.

From these prisoners, and from other sources, we learned that Kershaw's Division had, on Friday last, left Early's army, moving southward, and that Early had been reinforced to the extent of the number of men taken away by Kershaw from various Rebel commands, now concentrated, but heretofore scattered in different parts of the Confederacy. This information is, however, deemed reliable. The fruits of our reconnoissance tend to confirm it.

THE ROUTE TO MOUNT JACKSON.

In passing up the valley to Mount Jackson, the north fork of the Shenandoah river was upon our left. At several points the pike road ran along close to the river bank. Just on the other side of the river a few dare devils of the enemy's cavalry kept in plain sight of the passing column, but just out of range of our carbines. Two of these fellows were particularly daring. They retained their positions while the column was passing, and reviewed it at leisure. It was no use going after them, for they could take to the mountain not far from which they were, and there our pursuit must end.

ARRIVAL AT MOUNT JACKSON—EARLY'S WHOLE FORCE NEAR AT HAND.

On arriving at Mount Jackson we learned that a heavy force of the enemy was upon our right, and the whole of Early's army was not far in advance, being this side of New Market. Our object being to ascertain if this was really so, we continued to go forward. Other than skirmishing, nothing more transpired until we had gotten directly in front of Rood's Hill.

ROOD'S HILL.

In order that the reader can more readily comprehend what I am about to relate in regard to the battle then and there fought, it is necessary to describe the hill and surrounding neighborhood. The hill, from the side of our approach, is a high ridge of open land. On the right is the north fork of the Shenandoah river, on the left Peaked Ridge, a mountain. In front of the hill is an open plain. The plain is an extensive one. On this side of the plain the Shenandoah river crosses the pike. There is a ford at the pike crossing.

Just on this side of the river is a range of high hills. Standing upon the hills upon this side, it is easy to observe any and all movements made, not only upon the open plain, but also upon the untimbered Rood's Hill, opposite. Rood's Hill is considered the next strongest position to Fisher's Hill in the Valley. The object in keeping a Rebel force at this point is to prevent our going through the country along the line of Gap creek, and thence to Luray, and also on to Milford and Front Royal.

RECONNOITRING THE POSITION.

On arriving at the high hills in front of the plain, we halted to reconnoitre the enemy's position on the opposite side. The Rebels at first displayed only cavalry drawn up in line, with a strong skirmish line in front, the whole principally to the right of the pike.

DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES.

General Powell coming up, General Tibbetts was ordered to cross the river and go across the plain. He did so, and while doing this the enemy developed a line much stronger than his own. Tibbetts moved within six hundred yards of the enemy's first line without opening fire. All these movements and all the subsequent ones were viewed by the enemy and by all of our generals. General Early's flag was in plain sight on Rood's Hill, while General Torbert's flag could as plainly be seen in its place on the hills on this side of the plain.

Noticing that the enemy was developing a heavy line of infantry, General Powell advanced to the support of General Tibbetts with Colonel Caphart's Brigade, while the two brigades were forming on the plain preparatory to a charge. Colonel Pennington's Brigade of General Custer's Division was sent to occupy a position on a high hill to the right of the pike on this side of the river.

A section of Captain Ransom's Battery C, 3d United States Artillery, got into position, and opened fire just as the cavalry corps band commenced playing, and several distinguished officers congregated close by to view the impending engagement. Some twenty minutes were taken by General Powell in forming his division to make the charge.

THE ENEMY DEVELOPS HIS LINES.

By the time he was ready the enemy had developed two lines of infantry, with a strong skirmish line in front, and sent his cavalry across the Shenandoah river, and moved, under cover of a thick woods, to flank our right.

POWELL'S CHARGE.

The proper time arriving, and all being ready, Powell's entire division charged. As it did so, the enemy opened fire from two sections of artillery and his infantry and cavalry, and, besides, commenced advancing. Our men were so close that several of the enemy's shells burst in our formed lines; but, strange to relate, did not do any remarkable injury.

THE ENEMY MOVES—THE ACTION GENERAL.

As the enemy continued to advance down the hill we had a plain view of at least fifteen thousand infantry and a division or more of cavalry. The enemy made several attempts to charge our men and turn the right flank of the troops on the plain; but in each attempt was met and checked with promptitude.

All of a sudden a heavy fire was opened from the woods by the Rebel cavalry on that side. General Custer at once comprehended what was up, and ordered Colonel Pennington to hold the position at all hazards, which he did. At this time General Chapman's Brigade was held in reserve to support the artillery and protect the ambulance and headquarter trains. On the right of Powell's line, in the course of the general charge, one brigade had to move over a ploughed field.

Here it was that Major Gibson, of the 14th Pennsylvania, while gallantly leading that regiment, received what may possibly prove to be a serious injury, in consequence of his horse slipping and falling with him while in the act of leaping a ditch.

The heaviest part of the fighting was on our right, where at one time the enemy, on the west side of the Shenandoah, got in a cross-fire on those on the plain. Quite rapid and heavy firing on both sides now commenced, and was continued for a long time afterwards.

EARLY'S ARMY DISPLAYS NO ENTHUSIASM.

Our men repulsed every charge of the enemy's cavalry on our right, on both sides of the river. In fact, not only Early's cavalry, but also his whole army, acted cowardly on this occasion. The idea of a general using his whole army to drive off two small divisions of cavalry! Had Early remained perfectly quiet, and let us run right into the midst of his infantry, he could have gained an immense advantage; but then, again, had we gotten into the midst of his infantry there is no telling but that we might have stampeded his whole army; and I guess so thought Early, for although he knew our force, he took very good care that we should not get on speaking terms with him.

EARLY'S POSITION AND STRENGTH DISCOVERED—OUR FORCES RETIRE.

Having now gained our point, and developed the enemy's strength in full, we commenced slowly to retire on the left, the right of our line scattering and skirmishing heavily, and the enemy advancing in three lines. At one time our position was anything but a safe one; in fact, had the enemy's cavalry not been driven back by the daring of our men, we would certainly have lost three hundred prisoners.

Caphart's Brigade recrossed the river first in excellent order. Tibbetts' Brigade followed. The men of this brigade skirmished to the very last minute, and kept the enemy from approaching them too rapidly for the safety of the command.

THE ENEMY MAKES A DASH.

All our command having recrossed the river, the enemy's cavalry made a dash to the left, and soon afterwards made their appearance well upon our right flank.

General Custer now undertook to check the enemy here, which he did most emphatically. He was so successful that the Rebel cavalry feared to get more than a very short distance from their advancing and supporting infantry lines.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

After this quite spirited fighting ensued, extending from the Shenandoah river, where it crosses the pike, back almost to Edenburg. At times General Rosser's flag and General Custer's colors were within a stone's throw of each other.

THE ORDER OF THE RETURN MARCH.

In going back, General Custer took the right and General Powell the left of the pike, while General Torbert went on ahead with two brigades to select a position from which to charge the enemy's cavalry, should the same follow up. The position referred to was taken, but the enemy, very judiciously for him, did not continue the pursuit.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A REBEL FLAG.

In the course of the retrograde one of the enemy's flags kept close on our rear. Seeing this, General Custer made a special charge to try and capture it. The regiment charged, but could not overtake the flag; but General Custer kept on ahead, at the head of three men, after the flag. He did not succeed in getting it, but he came very near doing so. It was said to be the flag of the 4th Virginia, used as a battle flag by General Rosser.

BIVOUAC AT WOODSTOCK.

The fighting and firing ended about dark. We retired to and bivouacked for the night at Woodstock.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

In the course of the day's operations Assistant Adjutant-General Seibert, of General Custer's staff, was struck on the shoulder by a spent ball, and had his horse killed under him. Among the wounded are Major Birdseye, of the 2d New York; Major Boyce, of the 5th New York, also wounded. Several other officers are wounded, whose names I now cannot ascertain. Our whole loss will not amount to over sixty. Captain Keefe, of General Sheridan's staff, had his horse killed.

THE SUCCESS OF THE RECONNOISSANCE.

The whole of the forces engaged did admirably, and their escape without the loss of a gun or wagon, and only the loss of a few killed and wounded, is remarkable, especially so after having run into and engaged Early's whole army in a position of his own selection, and which he had long been preparing to defend against superior numbers.

The whole column, after having bivouacked for the night at Woodstock, left the last named place on the morning of the 23d. We took more prisoners from the enemy than the enemy took from us. We killed a Rebel colonel. I could not learn his name.

GENERAL DEVIN'S OPERATIONS.

General Devin's column, which moved up and attacked the enemy in the Luray valley, was equally successful. Of his operations and a complete list of casualties I will have to speak hereafter.

DURATION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement lasted six hours. Four hours of the time was hard fighting. General Powell personally complimented Lieutenant Colonel Adams for the gallant bearing of the 1st New York while under heavy fire.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERAS.—A series of five Italian operas, to be performed wholly by Signor Perelli's pupils, during the coming winter, will be commenced on Tuesday evening, December 6, in the large room of the Assembly Buildings. They will all be handsomely and appropriately costumed, and be rendered with the aid of scenery, and the other requisites for stage display, and as the most talented among Mr. Perelli's pupils will take part in them, they will doubtless be a great and brilliant success. The first opera to be produced will be Donizetti's *Maria di Rohan*, cast as follows:—

Maria di Rohan.......................Miss H——.
Armando de Gondi..................Miss D——.
Count de Chalais......................Mr. W——.
Count de Chevreuse..................Mr. D——.

The series will be given by *subscription only*, and already the list of subscribers at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No. 1228 Chesnut street, contains the names of quite a number of our most influential citizens.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. John Welde. An indictment charging defendant with fraudulently obtaining money from the United States, by personating one John Otto, a discharged bugler of the 3d United States Cavalry. Before reported. The jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States vs. Michael Premie. The defendant is charged and was put upon his trial, this morning, on an indictment—first, for passing a counterfeit fifty cent postage note; and second, with having a number of such notes in his possession, with intent to pass the same. It was in evidence for the United States that when arrested, on the 18th of October, the defendant had upon his person nine dollars in the counterfeit notes in question, and that he confessed to the officer that he had passed two dollars of them for five dollars; that he was a poor man, and intended to make some money out of them.

The defense was that defendant is an Italian, but recently arrived in the country, and almost ignorant of our language; that he was intoxicated, and was imposed upon by parties unknown to him, who took advantage of his condition to carry out their purposes. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Pharo vs. Schick. A feigned issue to test the validity of certain confessed judgments. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

Jos. Marshall vs. Ralph Simpson. An action of replevin, to ascertain the value of certain property taken in execution, and to recover damages for its detention and the conversion of part of it. Verdict for plaintiff $160·21.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Z. Lock & Co.

Same vs. Robert Froelich.

Same vs. Ferdinand Hertz.

Feigned issues to test the right of property in 190 barrels of coal oil, taken in execution as the property of H. L. Foster & Co., under writs of defendants who were executive creditors of Foster & Co. The oil is claimed by Kirkpatrick & Co. as theirs. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Jacob Hamshire vs. William O. Kline. An action to recover a balance alleged to be due as part of the purchase money of certain property in Delaware, formerly plaintiff's, sold by defendant as Attorney. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Wilson vs. Hardin. A feigned issue to test the will of William Hardin, deceased. Before reported. The jury rendered a verdict sustaining the will.

No case was ready for trial this morning, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—We have no news to-day of any kind from Grant or Sheridan.

Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson is still in prison here, but will leave in a few days to fulfil her sentence of five years' imprisonment at Fitchburg (Mass.) Female Prison.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Disappearance of the Yellow Fever.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The steamer *Louisa Moore* arrived here this morning from Newbern, N. C.

A large fire took place in Newbern on last Sunday, consuming a number of fine stores and dwellings.

The yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and the residents are rapidly recovering from the panic which took place during its prevalence. The stores are being reopened, and the merchants and others who fled from the city are returning and resuming their business.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL G. H. THOMAS' ARMY.

POSITION OF GEN. HOOD.

His Advance Threatens Nashville and Paducah.

DEFENSES FOR THE LATTER.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—The *Journal* reiterates its statement that Hood's army occupies Waynesboro, from which points he threatens both Nashville and Paducah.

That portion of our army confronting him is concentrated at Pulaski.

Paducah is being placed in a state of defense.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TREATY OF PEACE ADOPTED BY DENMARK.

Semmes and his New Privateer "Sea King."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE "FLORIDA" SEIZURE.

Muller Executed on the 14th.

HALIFAX, November 25.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.

The treaty of peace has been finally adopted by both of the Danish Chambers.

The report that the steamer *Laurel* had transferred Semmes and his piratical crew to the steamer *Sea King*, off Madeira, is confirmed.

La France says that Brazil has broken off relations with the United States on account of the seizure of the *Florida*.

QUEENSTOWN, November 13.—The steamer *Teutonia* arrived here on the 12th.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. Rentes were quoted at 66f. 20c.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that England has called upon the great powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the *Florida*.

The Home Secretary has refused to reprieve the sentence of Muller, convicted of the murder of Mr. Briggs, and he is to be executed on the 14th instant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 12—Evening.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 15,000 bales. The quotations are ½@¾d. higher.

The Breadstuffs Market is steady.

The Provision Market is dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, November 12.—Consols closed at 91@91⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railroad, 40@41; Illinois Central, 51@52 per cent. discount.

Marine.

The ship *Ayrshire*, water-logged, was towed into Glasgow on the 12th inst., by the steamer *Caledonia*.

Opening of a Passenger Railway at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed in this city. All the stores were closed, and the churches were well attended.

The chief event of the afternoon was the opening of a new street railway under the auspices of a New York company, with General J. P. Boyle, of Louisville, as President. The running of the cars attracted crowds of citizens, and General Boyle treated the populace with conveyance along the route. The cars were overwhelmingly crowded.

THE SOLDIERS' TURKEYS.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The steamer *Charles Leary* arrived here at a late hour last evening from New York, with three hundred tons of turkeys. Several members of the Committee in New York accompany the steamer to City Point to see to the distribution of the turkeys among the different regiments of the army. The steamer *James T. Brady* is expected to reach here this afternoon with a similar cargo.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 25.

The Case of the "Florida"—Our Government will Make an Apology to Brazil.

As the facts now appear, the Government will not attempt to defend the capture of the *Florida*, and an apology will be tendered the Brazilian Government.

The New Loan.

Mr. Fessenden will not put a loan upon the market until after Congress assembles.

Illness of Judge Catron.

Judge Catron, it is feared, will not be able to take his seat on the bench this year, owing to rapidly failing health.

On a Furlough.

General Slocum, commandant at Alexandria, has left for the West on a fifteen days' leave, the first he has ever accepted.

Congressmen Coming.

Senator Dixon has arrived, and the city is fast filling up with members of both Houses.

Assignment of General Gwynn.

General Gwynn has been assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade in General Ayres' Division. He is the first of the newly breveted brigadiers in the corps who has yet been assigned a command in accordance with his promoted rank.

Naval Captures.

Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department the arrival at Fortress Monroe of the United States steamer *Iosco*. She captured in the Gulf Stream the schooner *Sybil*, of Nassau, with a cargo of 307 bales of cotton.

Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf squadron, communicates from Key West the following captures:—

Schooner *Lucy*, under English colors, on the 17th instant, by the schooner *Sea Bird*, tender to the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, and a nameless schooner on the 24th ult., by the U. S. steamer *Nita*. Both had assorted cargoes, and were near the shore, trying to run the blockade.

Also the schooner *Badger*, under Rebel colors, from St. Marks, Fla., on the 6th instant, by the U. S. steamer *Adele*. She was loaded with cotton.

Agricultural Statistics.

From the Census Returns for 1860, which have just been printed, it appears that the State of Illinois produced the largest quantity of wheat and corn of any State in the Union, viz., 23,837,023 bushels of wheat, and 115,174,777 bushels of Indian corn.

Pennsylvania produced the most rye and buckwheat; 5,474,788 bushels of the former and 5,572,024 of the latter.

New York produced the most oats, potatoes, hay, butter, and cheese.

Ohio produced the most wool and wine; 10,608,927 pounds of the former and 568,617 gallons of the latter.

Virginia produced the most tobacco, and Kentucky the next largest quantity; the former 123,968,312 pounds, and the latter State 108126,840 pounds.

Mississippi produced the largest amount of cotton, and Alabama the next largest quantity; the former 1,202,507 bales of 400 pounds each, and the latter 989,955 bales.

South Carolina produced the most rice, and Georgia the next largest quantity; the former 119,100,528 pounds, and the latter 52,507,652 pounds.

Louisiana produced the most sugar and molasses; 221,726 hogsheads of the former and 13,439,772 gallons of the latter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M. 29½. Noon, 42. One P. M. 43½. Wind, W. N. W.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

COUNTING OF THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Official Majority of Philadelphia for President Lincoln Over Eleven Thousand.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Board of Return Judges assembled in the Supreme Court room for the purpose of receiving the official vote of the soldiers as cast at the Presidential election. The papers containing the returns were several hundred in number, and much time was occupied in reading them off. Some of them contained but one vote, and but few were of any particular interest. We give a few of the most important, showing the proportion of votes generally cast among all the different companies for Lincoln and McClellan.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Camp Biddle, Carlisle, Pa	5	1
Hospital 1st Division 2d Corps	7	..
1st Regiment V. R. C.	18	12
Camp Bunlin, near City Point	10	5
Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore	14	..
Frederick Hospital, Ind	9	2
Mower Hospital, Philadelphia	3	..
United States steamer *Powhatan*	21	30
Patterson Park Hospital, Balt	3	1
Campbell Hospital, D. C.	2	1
Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia	3	..
Cavalry Bureau, Washington	32	9
Wisewell Barracks, Washington	10	4
81st Regiment	2	9
8th Cavalry	47	28
Camp Stevenson, D. C.	15	15
183d Regiment	46	40
Finley Hospital, Washington	4	2
51st Regiment	3	2
Receiving Ship *Princeton*	49	48
Provost Barracks, Philadelphia	5	5
Hospital, Annapolis	8	..
Patterson Park Hospital, Balt	3	1
South Street Hospital, Philada	8	3
Turners' Lane, do	7	1
Broad Street, do	5	1
Camp near Arsenal, Philadelphia	37	10
McClellan Hospital, do	3	1
Marine Barracks, Washington	25	17
Prince Street Prison, Alexandria, Virginia	33	..
Camp Dennison, Ohio	2	..
184th Regiment	11	12
196th Regiment, Fort Delaware	2	..
Independent Battery, do	31	10
United States steamer *Minnesota*	7	5
White Hall Hospital	2	..
Chester do	2	1
Filbert Street do	5	..
Companies A, B, E, and F, 150th Regiment	36	5

This morning a number of additional returns were received by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The total soldiers' vote will stand as follows:—

Lincoln..........4240
McClellan..........1986

Lincoln's majority..........2254

This, added to the majority on the home vote, which was 9508, makes the *official majority of Philadelphia* 11,762 in favor of the Union ticket.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., AT CONCERT HALL.—Our readers will not fail to bear in mind the literary treat which will be given at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next. On that evening, Mr. Tilton, the chief editor of that popular religious newspaper, the New York *Independent*, will deliver his great lecture (for the first time in this city) on "The State of the Country." Mr. Tilton is an able and eloquent speaker, and one of the best writers connected with the press of the country. Tickets for the lecture can be obtained at Martiens' Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY.—There was a general observance of Thanksgiving Day yesterday. After the hour of 10 o'clock business generally was suspended, except in the case of a few stores, devoted exclusively to the sale of fancy goods, toys, &c. All the edifices of public worship were opened, and the attendance at them was unusually large. The sermons preached were chiefly of a patriotic character having reference to the events now characterizing our national existence.

At the soldiers' hospitals and the different institutions of public charity, bountiful dinners were partaken of by the inmates of each of them, and at several of the hospitals speeches were made by eminent speakers. At the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad street and Washington avenue, on the occasion of its second anniversary, addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Brainard, Goddard, Mr. Joseph Dearing, and George Pollock. During the past year 35,000 sick and wounded soldiers have been provided with temporary accommodation at this hospital. The report which was read paid a very just compliment to Dr. Kenderdine, the surgeon in charge, who, since the establishment of the hospital, has zealously labored in relieving the wants of the suffering soldiers committed to his care.

From noon until the hour of midnight Chesnut street was thronged with pedestrians, and the scene presented was an animated one. All the leading places of amusement were opened in the afternoon, and were well patronized. In the evening there was not a place of amusement in the city from which scores were not turned away, unable to gain admittance.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was a general indulgence by our citizens in the festivities of the day, the peace of the city was preserved in a remarkable degree, and the day passed off pleasantly with all the participants.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—At a recent meeting of the Union League of Norristown, a number of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:—

Resolved, That this League has the fullest confidence that, so trusting the President and his Cabinet, and the present army and navy, the States and the citizens endorsing the Administration have not misjudged the true condition of public affairs, nor overlooked the true remedy and ministers for bringing the evils of wanton war to a close on the grave of treason and the slave power of the South, the wicked workers of national calamity.

Resolved, That the late Presidential election, having resulted in a second choice of President Lincoln for chief civil magistrate and commander of the army and navy of the United States, this League congratulates him personally, his wisdom and patriotism as much as all else, having an overwhelming majority of the people that he is honest and capable, and his policy such as will conduct the country to peace on the basis of the Constitution and Union, and an exampled future prosperity and renown.

Resolved, That this League, heretofore fearlessly and unremittingly supporting the measures of the Administration and the efficiency of the army and navy, will not falter in the future, but stands pledged to suffer all and do all in its power for the prosecution of the war, until peace be conquered, and the country, its Union, its Constitution, and flag be fully vindicated and restored.

Resolved, That this League, being the first to propose Abraham Lincoln for re-election by solemn resolution, stand pledged to stand by him to the last in support of every vigorous thought or act that tends to the overthrow of the Rebellion, its aiders and abettors.

ARREST OF A THIEF AND RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Numerous depredations have recently been committed upon the yards of dwellings in the Fifteenth Ward. Wash-clothes and other valuable articles were stolen day after day. Yesterday one of these offenders, a lad named Edward Burks, was arrested. Edward Simmerman, residing at Twentieth and Willow streets, was also arrested upon the charge of receiving the property stolen by Burks. Both of the accused had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and were committed to answer.

HOUSING AN AMBULANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Yesterday afternoon the Franklin Hose Company, located on Broad street, above Fitzwater, housed a new ambulance. This ambulance was built at Frankford, to which place the members of the committee, accompanied by their wives, repaired for the purpose of bringing it home. On their return to this city a lively fight ensued, which lasted about ten minutes. In the melee a number of persons were cut about the head.

FIRE.—This morning about 5 o'clock, the roof of the engine house attached to the woollen mill of Messrs. Hughes & Shurlew, near Hestonville, was damaged by fire.

GOOD FOR CHESTER COUNTY.—We saw two twin boys from Chester county, yesterday, aged three years, who bore the respective names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

ACCIDENT.—This morning a laboring man, named Daniel Callahan, fell from a ladder in Walnut street, above Fifteenth, and seriously injured himself. He was taken to the Hospital.

A HOME FOR OLD MEN.—If the idea of establishing a home for old men is not a new one, it is at least newly carried out. On Wednesday afternoon such a Home was opened, a number of prominent clergy and citizens being present. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Henry and Dickerson, and Rev. Dr. Krauth. Prayers were offered, hymns sung, addresses made, and a magnificent supper was provided by donation. Mayor Henry himself was present, evincing the deep concern he invariably takes in objects of a charitable nature. The title, "Old Man's Home," explains the object of the institution. Similar establishments for women are to be found in the city, and it was thought that, as old men were decidedly more helpless than old women, a Home should be established for destitute old men. The success of the establishment, ridiculed and discouraged at first, is now firmly vindicated. It is situated on Fortieth street, above Market, West Philadelphia. The spot is neither so retired as to be lonely and uninviting, nor so easily approachable as to be surrounded by the city noises which bustle so offending to the quiet-loving ear. Its locality is a happy mean between these two extremes. The inmates are well cared for, and contented. They number four, we believe, and, considering that the charter was only obtained last Spring and the first inmate admitted last June, this is doing pretty well. When they are provided with a library (and strenuous efforts are being made to obtain one), they will need nothing to enhance their comforts.

OBTAINING HORSES UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Annies Orman was arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday, charged with swindling a man in Bedford county out of five horses. He was sent to Bedford for trial.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal to *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & Co.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

FALL CLOTHING.—
Clothing to suit the Fall of the Year.
Clothing to suit the fall of Gold.
Clothing to suit the fall of Stocks.
Clothing to suit the fall of Atlanta.
Clothing to suit the fall of Richmond.
Clothing to suit the fall of Mobile.
Clothing to suit the fall of Charleston.
Clothing to suit the fall or rise of anybody, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.—"A gem;" "A household treasure;" "A perfect beauty;" "Works like a charm;" "The best in the world;" "Would not be without a Florence;" "It makes four stitches with the same ease that others make one." Such are the expressions used by purchasers of a Florence. Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

TO ANY of our many readers who may wish to be profitably employed, we would call attention to the stamping and embroidery store, No. 932 Jefferson avenue, below Christian street, which is for sale at a great sacrifice, on account of the ill-health of the occupant.

CHAS. E. CLARK has been long established in the Upholstering business, and he now gives his exclusive attention to Bedding. Those in want, call on him, No. 15 N. Eleventh street.

THE OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS advertised in another column present special inducements to subscribers. As the enterprise is gotten up in good faith, and so will be carried out, those desiring to invest in the oil region need not hesitate to give it the preference. As will be seen the books close on Monday next.

THE FLORENCE does all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, from the heaviest woollens to the most delicate fabrics.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
Over 600 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember DEAN, No. 413 Chesnut street.

CHOICE CARAMELS.
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

FINER AND NICER WORK is done on the Florence than can be done on any other machine. Call and examine. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WARRANTED TO PLEASE.—The "Florence" is the only perfect family sewing machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS, natural styles, artistic execution; life like in expression and coloring. B. F. Reimer's life-size Photographs in Oil Colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite, No. 624 Arch street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 25.

The Stock Market has been dull for some days, under the sensation rumors in New York in relation to Government loans and army news, and although the further fall in shares is checked, the market is apathetic. The public are quietly watching the turn for the rise, which will shortly set in, and speculation awake to vigorous action. We shall, without doubt, have our winter's rise in stocks, and we look for one of the most exciting periods on 'Change that has been witnessed since the breaking out of the Rebellion. The accumulation of large balances of money in financial centres, the almost certain cessation of army movements as winter sets in, and the absence of other business than that of a speculative character, combine to foreshadow the usual *furor* in stocks, which always follows such a state of affairs.

The bears have, besides, under bogus rumors, hammered the better class of dividend-paying shares down far below their real value, and the rebound will be as great as it will be sudden and rapid. It is the fashion, in New York, to have periodical fits of elation and depression; and for ten days past all hands have been operating for the fall, and have so oversold the market that stock is now much scarcer than money in the street. Indeed, cash certificates for delivery of most of the railway shares have not been presented when due, but begging off, from day to day, has been the order.

This state of affairs is unnatural, and cannot last. It is the sure forerunner of a change; and as the *bona fide* holders refuse to lend, we shall have sharp buying on the first scare, and the whole crowd of bears in Wall, William, and Broad streets will rush insanely into the market as purchasers, and perform their usual feats of "ground and lofty tumbling," in order to get in their short sales.

In our own market, the principal fancy, Reading, holds firmly. The New York bears have hammered away at it to no purpose, and thus stock which was 68 when gold was 259 and Erie 106, is still 68 when gold is 220 and Erie 95; showing to the shallowest stock operator the permanent character and real value of the shares, as no real owner is induced, by any number or variety of *canards*, to sell out in a fright or with the hope of buying at lower figures. The near approach of a 20 per cent. dividend is a powerful reason for faith, and with the enormous business of the road there are no temptations to "swap horses;" in other words, the holders of Reading are satisfied with their purchases, and will not sell in order to invest elsewhere.

The Oil stocks, in consequence of an increased flow of oil from the wells of several of the companies, are in great demand, and "all sorts and conditions of men" flock to the exchange with their orders to buy. Indeed this sort of speculation is not confined to men, for women who have saved up a few hundreds are as anxious to "try their luck" as the most inveterate gambler, and have all a particular "fancy" which they wish to invest in at once, for fear that no oil stocks will be for sale evermore. With the characteristic fervor of the sex, they are impatient of delay, and care nothing for the price, so that they can become, at once, the happy owners of the coveted shares. We fear that many of them will awake from their delusions to find that they have made very permanent investments; that oil stocks are very treacherous as well as very slippery affairs; and are very dangerous things to fix their affections upon. In oil stocks, as in lotteries, we all hear of the lucky man who draws a prize, but the thousand and one deluded mortals who fritter away their means of living in a continued and forlorn chase of the blind goddess, never have the honor of favorable mention in the managers' advertisements.

It is stated by gentlemen who have visited the oil region that millions of dollars are being expended in experiments; that derricks stand so thick through that country that they look like "a forest of masts;" and that thousands of augurs are tormenting the bowels of mother earth in a vain search after her secrets. Many of these adventurers will grow rich, but a vast army will come home sick and disheartened, and will leave their derricks standing as mementoes of their folly, and monuments to mark the graves of hundreds of thousands of greenbacks. The shrewd, unscrupulous men, however, who waste no time in boring, but hoist their derricks on the Stock Exchange, and sell their certificates while the fever is at its height, are, probably, making more out of oil than the legitimate and honest explorers.

Government bonds continue very firm, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 104⅜@105, which is an advance; and 6s of 1881 at 110⅞; coupons off, 103½; Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 94⅞; and new City 6s at 102.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing, but prices are steady. Camden and Amboy sold at 152; Pennsylvania Railroad at 67; Minehill at 60; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, an advance of ½; 30 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Elmira preferred; 16½ for Catawissa common, 34½ for preferred; and 68¼ for Reading Railroad.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. 26½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34½ for Spruce and Pine, a decline of ½; 66 for West Philadelphia; 15 for Arch; 10 for Race and Vine; and 26 for Green and Coates; 70 was asked for Second and Third; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 27 for Girard College.

Coal Oil shares are inactive, and prices are unsettled, with sales of Oil Creek at 8⅞@9; Dalzell at 9⅞@9⅛; McClintock at 5⅞; McElheny at 6⅞, an advance of ½; and Cherry Run at 30¾, an advance of ½.

Bank shares are firmly held. Farmers' and Mechanics (old stock) sold at 70; 158 was bid for Philadelphia Bank, an advance of ½; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Girard; 40 for Consolidation; 50 for Union; and 80 for Camden.

Canal shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue very dull and rather lower. 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 38¾ for preferred; 130 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 36½ for Delaware Division.

Gold has declined about 4 per cent. since Wednesday evening, and the market is dull, opening at 220; advanced and sold at 222¾ at 10 o'clock; fell off and sold at 219 at 12; and 217¼ at 12½. Market weak.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 25.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 6s, '81	103¾	100 sh Big Mount...b30	5⅛
$2000 do	110⅝	400 sh do	5⅛
$5000 U S 5-20s	104⅝	800 sh Oil Creek...b30	9
$2550 do	104⅝	900 sh do	8⅞
$700 do	104⅝	200 sh Dalzell Oil..b5	9⅛
$1000 do	105	300 sh do......b5	9⅛
$200 Penna 5s	94⅞	350 sh McClintock	5⅞
$500 City 6s, new	102	100 sh McElheny Oil	6⅞
$1000 C & A mort 6s '89	106	50 sh Cam & Am	152
31 sh Far & Mec Bk	70	63 sh Penna RR	67
100 sh Penn Min...b30	21	100 sh Cherry Run	30¾
100 sh Phila & Erie.b30	31½	100 sh Minehill	60

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M..........220 12 M..........219
11 A. M..........221 1 P. M..........217¼

Market active.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	217	219
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	207	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	202	..
Spanish Quarters	202	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7½	8	Organic Oil	1½	1⅝
Big Mountain Coal	5	5½	Franklin Oil	..	1⅝
Green Mt. Coal	4½	5	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1⅝
N. Carbondale	2	3	Irving Oil	11½	12
Feeder Dam Coal	⅞	1¼	Pope Farm Oil	⅞	1
Clinton Coal	1½	1⅞	Densmore	7½	7⅞
Butler Coal	..	14	Dalzell Oil	..	9⅞
Diamond Coal	..	20	McElheny	..	6⅞
Swatara	..	19	Roberts Oil	..	3
American Kaolin	2	2	Olmstead	3	3¼
Penn Mining	..	21	Noble&Delamater	8⅞	9¼
Connecticut	½	1	Hibbard	3	3·18
Keystone Zinc	..	..	Story Farm	2½	2·94
Excelsior Oil	1·94	2	Bruner	2⅝	2⅞
Big Tank	2⅛	2½	Petroleum Centre	3	3⅛
Continental	2⅞	3	Egbert	4⅛	4½
Farrell	2	2	Hoge Island	1	1⅛
Oil Creek	..	8½	Curtin	15½	16
Maple Shade Oil	22	24	Phila & Oil Creek	1	2¼
McClintock Oil	5	5½	Bull Creek	4½	4⅞
Pennsylvania Pet	1	3	Germania	1	1¼
Perry Oil	3·56	3·58	Corn Planter	8	8½
Mineral Oil	2½	3	Briggs	4	4½
Keystone Oil	2	2¼	Rock Oil	4⅞	4⅞
Venango Oil	⅝	¾	Tarr Farm	2⅝	..
Union Petroleum	2¼	2½	Globe Farm	..	1¼
Beacon Oil	1½	2	Sch. Oil Co	2½	2⅝
Seneca Oil	4½	5	Cherry Run	..	30¾

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls..........2300
Refined, bbls..........3740

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls..........11,140
Wheat, bushels..........50,400
Corn, " 22,230
Oats, " 28,500

—The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending November 24:—

Half barrels superfine	34
Barrels superfine	10,290
" fine	41
" middlings	7
" Corn Meal	60
" condemned	59
Total	10,481

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, November 25.—There is scarcely anything doing in Quercitron Bark. We quote No. 1 at $35.

The Flour Market is devoid of activity, but prices are almost without change. Supplies come forward slowly, and stocks on hand are being reduced to a low figure. The demand for shipment is moderate, only 400@500 barrels being sold at $11·25@12·25 ℔ barrel for low grade and good extra family, and 400 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms. The sales for the supply of the home trade are making at $9·75@10·25 for superfine, up to $11·50@12·50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue extremely quiet.

In Wheat there is scarcely anything doing; supplies come forward slowly, and there is but little demand from any source. In the absence of transactions, we quote Pennsylvania and Western red at $2·50@2·55, and Southern at $2·58@2·60; white commands from $2·70 to $2·80. Sales of Rye in a small way are making at $1·70@1·72. Corn meets with a moderate inquiry, at $1·79@1·80 for yellow, with sales of 1000 bushels, and 1400 bushels white at $1·75. Oats still continue in good request, and sales of 5000 bushels are reported at 90c. In Barley and Malt the transactions are of an extremely limited character.

Whisky is quiet, but firm; we quote Ohio barrels at $1·75; refilled do. $1·77, and Drudge at $1·75.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Flour has declined 5@10c., sales of 8,500 bbls. at $9·50@10 for State; $11@12 for Ohio; $10·50@15 for Southern. Wheat is dull with unimportant sales. Corn has advanced 3 cents; sales of 7500 bbls. at 194. Beef steady. Pork heavy; at $38·75@39 for mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, Tortugas, Workman & Co.
Brig Vincent, Morrison, New Orleans, do.
Brig Imogene, ——, Marseilles, do.
Brig Lady Washington, Nickerson, St. Johns, N. B., S. & Souder & Co.
Schr Jessie Jones, Large, St. Kitts, Janretche & Lavergne.
Schr M. G. Farr, Moloy, Boston, Crowell & Collins.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, 30 hours from New York, with mdse to W. J. Taylor & Co.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

THE ADVANCE OF SHERMAN.

SHERMAN is at present gone from our gaze, but our eyes still peer after him amid the darkness and dangers with which he has compassed himself. We have received news of him sooner than was to have been anticipated. Far beyond the speedy succor of his Government, and probing, with his forces, the very core of rebellion, the most that we can expect to hear from him will be in Rebel reports, which it will be very necessary for us to sift before unconditionally receiving. His orders for his march inform us that his army is divided into two wings—Major-General O. O. HOWARD commanding the right wing, and Major-General H. W. SLOCUM the left.

The order of march is by four nearly paralle roads, and with respect to supplies there are no general trains, but each corps has its ammunition and provision train. A good and sufficient foraging party is organized by each brigade commander, and the general principle is adhered to that in districts and neighborhoods where the army is not molested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest the march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, these army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of hostility. A pioneer battalion for each corps, to follow the advance guard, is recommended, and KILPATRICK's cavalry, as indispensable as ever, we may be sure will distinguish themselves.

SHERMAN has done so much for us that we naturally look to him to do more. From the labyrinth in which we have lost him, we expect him triumphantly to emerge. He is not in a locality with which he is unfamiliar; because in the first place he possesses that peculiar property of military genius by which, in an incredibly short space of time, he thoroughly knows the ins and outs of new surroundings; and he is surrounded by skilful officers, who understand to the full what they have to do in acquiring and using topographical knowledge. But still it is to be considered that SHERMAN's successes, in common with others, have been all the more dazzling because of the comparatively complete ignorance of the country by the advancing body, and the devices and speed by which this ignorance has been remedied.

GENERAL HOOD.

General HOOD, well aware of the isolation of his army from a base and line by which retreat can be effected or supplies secured, is making efforts to obtain relief from Tennessee and Kentucky. He has advanced to a post north of the Tennessee river, the defense of which line is intrusted to Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS. HOOD is displaying columns on two lines, one looking towards Paducah, and the other towards Nashville, the principal base of General THOMAS, and excellently fortified. The successive victories with which the advance of SHERMAN is connected render the discomfiture of HOOD the more thorough. General THOMAS has too many reinforcements to permit any great damage to be done; and with General A. J. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, and his fighting corps of veterans, no fears need be entertained of Paducah. We are at liberty to expect from HOOD another brilliant failure. Perhaps he will illustrate General SHERMAN's summary of his character, viz., that although General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was a man of some military ability, General HOOD was mentally incapable, and either without plans, or possessed of those of an inexplicable character.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

We have not heretofore made any allusion to the appointment of a Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, though our contemporaries in every part of the country have freely discussed the subject. Nor do we now intend to refer to it in any manner likely to interfere, in the slightest degree, with that entire independence of judgment and responsibility with which the President should be allowed to determine the matter. He and the Senate are charged by law with the high and solemn duty of selecting those who exercise the supreme judicial functions of the Government; and as they are answerable to the people for the wisdom and integrity with which they perform that trust, they should be allowed to do so without any improper external influence or pressure.

This is especially true with reference to all judicial appointments, since the judiciary of the nation should be studiously guarded from contact with politics. Our judges, as the expounders of the Constitution and laws, were intended to form a distinct and independent department of the State; and while they should owe nothing to Executive favor in any strictly partisan sense, it should be the religious purpose, as it certainly is the sacred obligation of the appointing power, to choose them for merit alone, and thereby maintain the dignity of the Federal courts in public estimation.

We shall not, however, depart from the decorous reserve which the press ought always to observe in these matters, if we alluded briefly to a few considerations that should, in our judgment, exercise much, if not decisive, influence in the choice of the Chief Justice. The policy of the Administration in the prosecution of the war has been, hitherto, and will no doubt continue to be, the occasion of severe criticism with those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to it.

The Democratic papers and politicians have openly denied the legality of almost every leading act of Congress touching the revenue, taxation, currency, National Banks, emancipation, reconstruction of State Governments, confiscation, suspension of the *habeas corpus*, military arrests and trials, and so forth. They insist that all questions arising out of these measures are open questions until decided by the Supreme Court, and they claim the right to have them referred to that tribunal for final adjudication. That claim is admitted by the Government, and there can be no doubt that at some time and in some form or another they will come up for discussion and determination in the Supreme Court.

The Government and the people are vitally interested in having all that has been legally done by the Administration sustained and confirmed by the Court. Hence it becomes of the last importance that the Court itself shall be presided over by a jurist of superior mental ability and moral courage; and who, moreover, shall take his seat with a full consciousness that he enjoys the implicit confidence of the people in his fitness for the position. Now, among all the gentleman yet named in connection with the Chief Justiceship, public sentiment appears to have united with uncommon unanimity and cordiality upon SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, as the worthiest person for the office. Without disparagement of any one else, it may, we think, be said that popular judgment in this instance is founded on many strong and striking considerations. Mr. CHASE is a sound and ripe lawyer and accomplished scholar. His long service as a legislator, both in his own State and in Congress, has made him profoundly acquainted with the Constitutional history and theory of the Government. His masterly administration of the Treasury Department evinced at once his great intellectual ability and his rare qualifications as a practical statesman and man of business. His political opinions, early formed, he has consistently maintained and honestly asserted in all places and under all circumstances; while his sympathy with the leading acts of the Administration has been as absolute as his conviction of their wisdom and justice was clear and conscientious. Such a man, at such a time as the present, would seem to be singularly well fitted to occupy the highest judicial seat in the nation. No one certainly comprehends as thoroughly as he does the legal validity of the financial measures of the Administration, and none would be as competent to pass upon them judicially. Many of the interests that arose with the war will die with the war, but the vast questions of Constitutional law that underlie and will hereafter grow out of the financial system of the Government, as now established, must involve the prosperity of the country and of its individual citizens of all classes and conditions for an indefinite period after the restoration of peace. With Mr. CHASE on the Supreme Bench, public faith in the stability of the national credit would be powerfully fortified, and this may be said without the slightest intimation that he would in any instance give his judicial sanction to a measure as to the legality of which he was not sincerely convinced.

In short, it may be said that there is much reason for that public sentiment which has so strongly indicated Governor CHASE as the fittest successor to the Chief Justiceship; and his appointment would, no doubt, be received with universal approval.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART OF WAR.

When the attack on Sumter called into existence an army of freemen numbering its hundreds of thousands, the land was totally unprepared for the havoc which was at once created when Mars "let slip the dogs of war." The hosts which rushed immediately to the defense of the Capital were nothing more than a patriotic, brave, yet undisciplined mob. The energies of our generals were needed to teach them the very principles of military law. To shoulder and present arms were esteemed acquirements of no mean value. The members of those few military organizations which existed previously were at once created referees, and all questions of martial usage were, without dispute, referred to these Solons for settlement.

The generals, therefore, on assuming command, found themselves hopelessly impeded in their work by unavoidable ignorance of their commands. The Nor.. cried for an advance; their discretion dictated preparation. SCOTT yielded to the "forward to Richmond" cry, and Bull Run was the result. Experience produced discretion. The best military minds of our own and other countries have been directed towards the organization of our army, beneath the most skilful disciplinarians. From this mob it has become equal in discipline and organization to any in the world. At the beginning, the whole military arrangement consisted of a series of units, each being a regiment and acting entirely distinct from each other.

But such a condition was incompatible with success, and General McDOWELL improvised brigades, but under his command they were not carried into practical efficiency. But shortly their demand became imperative, and not only were brigades created, but divisions, consisting of two or more brigades, were called into existence. Beneath more extended experience the French *corps d'armée*, first formed by the staff of the Emperor NAPOLEON I, has been introduced, and its aid in perfecting military discipline proved. Two or more corps, when united, form a grand army—grand not only in name, but in the individuals that compose it, in the general who leads it, and the cause which impels it to victory.

We may yet, however, greatly improve our military division by imitating the example set forth by the South. When it first rose in rebellion, it had at its head, men who had been for years examining the advantages and defects of the system of war as pursued in all foreign lands. By comparison with the results of the study of years, and the labor of a lifetime, which are frequently expended abroad in perfecting a science, they have been able, in forming their armies, to avoid the defects which impair our system. Acting in accordance with the information thus acquired, they have created different ranks of general officers from those which exist in our army.

They have a brigadier-general commanding a brigade, major-general a division, lieutenant-general a corps, and a general an army. This is an improvement. In our army a brigadier or even a colonel commands a division. A number of other great improvements have been perfected in the hosts of rebellion, but we doubt not that ere long all their suggestions will be more than adopted, as soon as our gallant Lieutenant-General has subdued the Southern power by capturing the Rebel capital. The improvements we believe will soon be made, as we expect the necessary preliminary events will very shortly be accomplished.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

For fifteen years a great rebellion has deluged with blood the Empire of the Celestials. Almost all the provinces of the kingdom have been overrun, and destruction and death carried into every village. At last the Emperor decided that it was inexpedient for the health of the nation that the Rebels should continue to run at large. As a preparatory step he fell into a great rage, demanded the heads of all the daring Rebels, and expressed a number of other wishes equally easily gratified, all of which are chronicled with great exactness by the Peking *Gazette*. After his rage subsided he marched at the head of his armies, and was defeated. A second time he marched, and again the Celestials became terrestial and fled. While preparing for a third effort the Brother of the Sun was transported to the regions of his fraternal luminary. Six grandees, each claiming peacock feathers as his right, proceeded to quarrel over the person of the heir apparent. After this little strife had been settled by the death of five of the contestants, the Imperial army proceeded against the "long-haired Rebel HSIU-TSUAN."

After a fierce campaign the Rebels have been annihilated, not one out of one hundred thousand escaping alive. The joy this news caused at the capital was great. The youthful Emperor, through the only surviving guardian, appointed TSENO-KUORAN, to be the Vice-Prime Minister, Governor General of the two Kangs, Senor-Guardian of the heir apparent, Marquis of the first grade, and finally, the climax of honor, the consummation of the honorable TSENO's highest aspiration, the right to wear in the back of his head a *double-eyed peacock's feather*. The Futai of CHE-KIANG is made General-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral, Junior Guardian of the heir apparent, Earl of the first grade, and, ecstatic joy! allowed to hold a two-eyed peacock's feather. Other officers are allowed yellow jackets and fractions of feathers, and the whole army rejoiced with the thanks of the Emperor.

But to the captive Rebels justice demands her due. All of them are either to be deprived of their shoes, or else through royal clemency to the least criminal among them, are to be allowed the privilege of running a sword through their abdominal cavity. Of course none will hesitate as to which they will select. Honor is dearer than life. The corpse of HUNG-HSIU-TSUAN is to be exhumed, his flesh torn from his bones, his head cut off and hung up, after having been exhibited to all the inhabitants of the districts that he ruined. Thus are the wicked punished and the just blessed, and thus is the great Taeping Rebellion placed among the events of history.

The Emperor, having resolved to make suitable acknowledgments to the gods, has appointed a commission to investigate and determine which of the Heathen divinities are entitled to credit, in order that a proper discrimination shall be shown in awarding thanks.

VENEMOUS.

The solemnities of Thanksgiving day were gracefully reflected this morning in the editorials and news reports of every newspaper in this city and New York, with a single exception. The *Age*, with a spirit unbecoming to a Christian community, wriggles with its slimy crawl into the sanctuary, and utters its hiss at the foot of the altar. The following blasphemous parody upon the most beautiful of our Saviour's recorded teachings will cause a shudder in every devout mind:—

> "THE TWO PRAYERS.—Yesterday was Thanksgiving day and a holiday. Some sought recreation in the saloons, others sought edification in the house of worship. Two men also went up to the temple to pray. The one prayed after this manner:—
>
> "'Lord, I thank Thee that I am well to do in the world, and a respectable member of society; that I am also a loyal man, and a member of the Union League. I thank Thee for Thy bounty, and for the contracts which I have from the Government; that I give to the poor fund to the churches, and have contributed five hundred dollars to the Sanitary Fair. I thank Thee that I am not as other men—even as yon Copperhead, who, too poor to buy a substitute, must be dragged off to the wars. Command in Thy rich mercy, that this war may go on, until the last dollar is spent among the contractors; and may I be the last man called upon to do any military service. Amen.'
>
> "The other man also prayed, who was the Copperhead—and, not so much as lifting his eyes towards Heaven, but smiting on his breast, said, 'God save my native land; God be merciful to me a sinner!' This one is said to have gone down from the temple justified rather than the other."—*The Age of this morning.*

THE SEX OF SECESSIONISTS.

Shall the feelings with which we regard a secessionist be regaulated by the sex of that anomaly? When ladies cease to be loyal, when sylphs affect secession, and when termagants talk treason, are we to forget the generic woman that includes them all? Are we not rather to remember her with deeper feeling? It is from woman we learn some of our purest and most sacred lessons. So undefiled are the instincts and sympathies which we term womanly, that it should seem she receives her education from God Himself, and sets before us an example fresh from heaven. But there are ladies, in high life, too, who, if they do not think they do God service in talking and acting traitorously, are fully convinced that they can best aid rebellion so.

The secessionists of Baltimore have been aroused lately by the sentence passed on Mrs. SARAH HUTCHINS, a member of one of the first families there. The punishment prescribed is five years' labor in the penitentiary at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and five thousand dollars' fine, to be imprisoned after the expiration of five years from the day of her arrest until the fine is paid. The lady has been convicted of holding traitorous communication with the South, and of having attempted to present a sword to Lieutenant-Colonel HARRY GILMOR, a successful raider, with whose career the remembrance of many cruelties is connected.

Let no one look upon the crime which has evoked such painful retribution as a light one. If we have no sympathy with secession, we should have none with secessionists. Whatever be the sex of the criminal, however repulsive it may be to a morbid sense of gallantry to inflict so heavy a punishment upon a woman, we are bound by all our duties to our country to let pure justice prevail in the doom of every traitor. We are involved in circumstances in which, if men and women will set the example of committing great sins, they must likewise receive the infliction of great sorrow. The two are correlative in the moral world; and whatever may be a man's peculiar notions respecting special punishments divinely administered, he must admit that offenses against the nation's honor should meet with peculiar chastisement from that Government against which they sin.

MARRIED.

CHAUNCEY—ROBINSON.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D., CHARLES CHAUNCEY to AGNES CONWAY, daughter of Moncure Robinson, Esq. All of this city.

ELLIS—CARR.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. John Stephenson, at Pemberton, N. J., Mr. PETER ELLIS, Jr., and Miss S. OPHELIA CARR.

DIED.

[illegible].—On the 24th instant, of scarlet fever, ANNIE C., daughter of Alfred A. and Marcella [illegible], in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1319 Lombard street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERLIN.—On the 21st instant, ELIZABETH W., wife of William Chamberlin.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. [illegible] street, [illegible] Girard avenue, on Saturday morning, 26th instant, at [illegible] o'clock. To proceed to Newton, N. J.

DEAL.—On the 24th, Mrs. SARAH D. DEAL, wife of Michael Deal, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Southwark Union No. 11, V. C. of R. & S., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1243 Moyamensing Avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

DEITZ.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Wednesday evening, the 23d instant, HARRY H., the youngest son of Henry H. and Lydia Ann Deitz, aged 13 years and 2 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ECKFELDT.—On the 23d instant, GEORGE ECKFELDT, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 645 N. Twelfth street, on Monday, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PEARSON.—At Torresdale, on the evening of the 22d instant, RUTH, wife of Isaac Pearson, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering us warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Fine Havana Cigars—
MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH, [illegible]
have just received a new importation of
HAVANA CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and [illegible] to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of our city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and possess the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

11-5-wmf1t

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
MANUFACTURERS'.

No. 723
KELTY,
CARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—
Lessee and Manager .... JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday st. Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Va., Theatre.)
Stage Manager .... JOHN B. WRIGHT.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
Of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
In his grandly impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS.
Witnessed by
MEMORABLY VAST AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
Including very many of
THE LEADING MINDS OF OUR CITY,
And enthusiastically applauded as
A GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF ART.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24 and 25,
Shakespeare's Powerful Roman tragedy
"CORIOLANUS."
Caius Marcius .... Mr. E. FORREST
Afterward "CORIOLANUS."
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
MR. J. McCULLOUGH,
AND
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
This great Play is presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. FORREST APPEARS EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No Performance on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The next performance of CORIOLANUS will be on THURSDAY EVENING.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.
PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
TO-NIGHT (Friday) November 25,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
AND "EDDY THE TILER."
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN SIX CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY, J. S. CLARKE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
of Boucicault's Great Sensational Romance, in five acts, of
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
WAS RECEIVED BY
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
from the Fashionable Audience in attendance last evening. The Novel Mechanical Effects, and most especially
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
was the theme of wonder and delight. The
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
SUPERB MUSIC, SUPERB MUSIC,
CHARMING SONGS, CHARMING SONGS,
CHARMING SONGS, CHARMING SONGS,
and the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
all received the warmest commendation from the audience.
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A CARD.
Mr. FORD desires to impress the public with the fact that his arrangements WILL PRECLUDE THE REPETITION OF CORIOLANUS beyond a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. FORREST is limited positively to twenty-four nights, during which he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKESPEARIAN AND OTHER IMPERSONATIONS, and then depart for Washington, where he appears at the close of his engagement here.
Under no circumstances, therefore, can CORIOLANUS be again produced this winter after it is once withdrawn, which will be done after a very brief run. 11-23-4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864,
AT 3½ P. M.,
THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
Philadelphia Classical Quintette Club,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
SINGLE TICKETS .... 50 Cents
Package of 25 tickets, good at all times $10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times $16
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould. 11-25-4t

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
OF THE
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"
Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in
CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Martien's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut street. 11-23 5t

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
RACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED!
The Opening Crowded with the Elite of the City!
HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS!
THE COMPANY
Has met the approval of the audience.
THE VERDICT
Has been proclaimed!
A guarantee of permanence, the entertainment the best, and this to be the Temple of Minstrelsy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence quarter before 8.
CARDS OF ADMISSION,
25 CENTS.
Orchestra .... 50 cents
Private Boxes, Dress Circle $5
Private Boxes, Family Circle .... $4 and $3
The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Secured Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK,
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-15

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12 2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress .... Mrs. CHARLES WARNER
(formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
Equestrian Director .... F. H. ROSSTON
Besides the celebrated SHERWOOD FAMILY, and the remainder of the popular artist Troupe, there will appear, for the first time, on THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Professor HUTCHINSON and his CELEBRATED TRAINED DOGS. Also, Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY, wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, and also Mr. WM. KENNEDY, a very popular versatile Clown.
It will be a week of splendid entertainments, unparalleled in the history of the circus in America.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and extra performance on THANKSGIVING DAY.
Prices remain the same. First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Commence 7·40 every evening; 2·30 afternoon.

ESTATE OF C. B. LAMB, DECEASED.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JACOB RIEGEL and MARIA B. LAMB, Administrators of the estate of C. B. LAMB, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 6, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
11-25-wfm 5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

LATEST.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.
"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."
BONNETS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.
P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

DWELLING WANTED.—A NEAT Dwelling, containing four rooms, in a good neighborhood, within a half-hour's walk from the State House, is wanted by a responsible young man with a small family. Rent not to exceed $175 per annum. A bonus of $10, or one month's rent, will be given to the person securing a suitable dwelling for the advertiser. Address "Dwelling," at this office. 11-21-6t

CARPENTERS WANTED.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 331, 526, 528 Fourteenth Street,
Near New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, September 29, 1864.
Wanted Immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.
11-1

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-23d PHILADELPHIA.

700 ACRES OF CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.
TITLE PERFECT.
The above lands are situate on the banks of
OIL CREEK,
in Venango and Crawford counties, Pennsylvania.
They are unsurpassed by any OIL LANDS now in the market.
A similar sale, ONE PRODUCING WELL, now pumping 30 barrels of oil per day. Inquire or address
GEORGE W. BROWN,
6-11-25-2t Room No. 169, Girard House, Philada.

PERSONAL.
DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely Imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-25-1m West of Tenth.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY. Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.
Subscription of 4 shares, $33; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $855; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 80,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.
The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.
For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.
Agent for Reading.—Mayor Hoyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.
WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

READING RAILROAD.—FOR THE CONvenience of soldiers and others visiting "Camp Discharge," near Spring Mill, a special Sunday passenger train will run between Philadelphia and Phoenixville until further notice, commencing Sunday, November 13, 1864, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1·30 P. M., and returning from Phoenixville at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M., stopping at all stations.
G. A. NICOLLS,
11-12-12t General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 13, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 5·00 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30, 5·50 and 10 30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·50 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 5·00 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·50, 10 30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 4·40, 6·35, and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 7·15, 9·15 A. M., 12·24, 1·00, 2·30, 4·30, 6·30, 8·35, and 10·00 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·45 A. M.
Milford at 2·50 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 3·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·50 A. M., and 6·00 P. M.
Chester at 8·15, 9·55 A. M., 1·00, 3·13, 5·00, 7·20, 9·10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3·00 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 6·11, 9·55 A. M., 3·51, 4·55, and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·40 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 5·00 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 5·00 A. M., 10·30, and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BEACON OIL Company, Second story, No. 25 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 1864.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beacon Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 5, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting business necessary to the interest of the Company.
JOHN C. McCLINTOCK,
11-25-10t Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MAPLE Shade Oil Company, No. [illegible] WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 30th inst., clear of State taxes. The books will be closed for transfer on the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., and opened on the 30th.
11-25-4t THOMAS E. SEARLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ORMSBY PETROleum Company, No. 37 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1864.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company owned and held on the 26th inst.
To be paid on and after December 1, 1864.
11-25-fmw3t ROBERT F. BROOKE, Treasurer.

REMOVAL.—OFFICE OF THE CITY Bounty Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
[illegible] NOVEMBER 22, 1864.
The Bounty Fund Commission has removed its office from No. 412 Prune street to No. 613 CHESNUT Street (second story), where it will meet daily, as heretofore, from 9·30 to 1·30 P. M.
11-22-3t JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION CITY EXECUtive Committee.—An adjourned meeting of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party will be held at the Union Club House, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 25th of November, at 3½ o'clock.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, WM. B. LEEDS, Secretaries. 11-25-3t

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.
COMMITTEE.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE, 11-24-6t

OFFICE
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
Being TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared by the Board of Managers,
PAYABLE ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, THE 29th INSTANT,
CLEAR OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES.
EDWIN WALTER,
11-22-8t TREASURER.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. — THERE are only One Hundred Subscriptions at $1000 each.
The subscribers, in a word, get in fee simple seven tracts of valuable Oil territory, fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, and contiguous to and adjoining several companies now at work, and at no higher price than they might in a body be sold for. The Subscribers organize the Company themselves, elect their officers, and manage their affairs.
Shares are payable either at the time of subscribing, or when the list is made up. If desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share. Already the majority of shares are secured. As the books will positively close on MONDAY next, to secure one or more of the remaining shares, address at once or apply to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.,
11-22-4t Or E. BORDA, Trustee, No. 327 WALNUT St.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.
Incorporated in 1835.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—
Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864,
On Marine and Inland Risks $424,081 30
On Fire Risks ..... 138,627 18 ..... $562,705 00
Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863 ..... 234,472 12
..... $797,177 56
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864—
On Marine and Inland Risks $418,264 73
On Fire Risks ..... 136,556 75 ..... $535,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c. 75,922 66
..... $611,744 14
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses $214,291 82
Fire Losses 9,735 82
Return Premiums 23,204 28
Reinsurance 12,519 28
Agency Charges 19,654 98
Advertising, Printing, &c. 3,590 13
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Profits, Stamps, &c. 11,345 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c. ..... 14,009 99 ..... 384,061 88
..... $233,682 50
*This includes of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1864.
$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871 ..... $100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 ..... 140,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5·20s 75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan 93,665 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan 55,840 00
130,050 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan 122,520 87
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds 22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds 53,250 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia 15,300 00
6,500 130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company 9,100 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company 3,050 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness 48,425 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan 12,000 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured 128,700 00
$868,250 Par. Cost, $842,100 50. Market Value $857,627 87
Real Estate 36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made 119,340 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company 28,793 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4283 00. Estimated Value 2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call $100,000 00
Cash in Banks 58,154 03
Cash in Drawer ..... 537 56 ..... 158,692 59
..... $1,201,664 02
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper, John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig, A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-1m

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer, in account with Eighth Ward Bounty Fund.
DR.
To balance from last account $377 91
Subscriptions 2430 50
do for Representative Recruits 2000 00 ..... $4808 41
CR.
By expense of naval credits $195 28
Advertisements, &c. 152 15
Representative recruits 2000 00
Ward bounties 2286 00
Balance on hand ..... 174 98 ..... $4808 41
The foregoing account is submitted for the information of subscribers to the Eighth Ward Bounty Fund, and citizens of that ward liable to draft. In the present active volunteering movement it is desirable to secure as many recruits as possible to the credit of the Eighth Ward. Money expended for this purpose now will be of great use in helping to fill up the veteran regiments in the field. The duty of getting volunteers was never more pressing; the facilities for doing so never greater; the advantages of prompt, immediate action, never more apparent.
The citizens of the Eighth Ward are urged again to make subscriptions for this purpose, and to forward them without delay to
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
11-21-3t mwf S. W. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued Interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscription will be received under the resolution.
11-16-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 15th inst.
Powers of Attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11-4-1m THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the UNION LEAGUE or any of its Committees, will please present them to the undersigned before the 1st of December, 1864, at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
11-18-10t JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOvember 3, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZENS' Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TRUE FUNCTIONS OF AN OPPOSITION PARTY.

From the Times.

The demoralization produced in the Democratic party by the recent victories at the polls is so great, that many of its members propose throwing down their arms and coming over to the Republican camp; or, at all events, desisting hereafter from all criticism of any kind upon the Government or its policy. We confess, much as we would value unanimity, we do not desire to see it brought about in this way.

We think an opposition is almost as necessary in a Constitutional State as an Administration; and the fault we have found with the Democrats was not that they constituted an opposition, but that that opposition was of the kind it was. We do not believe that as long as human nature remains what it is, any body of men can safely be trusted with power, and at the same time shielded from all criticism upon their manner of using it. Liberty cannot be preserved, nor economy or efficiency secured, without the exercise of a somewhat suspicious vigilance on the part of some portion of the public.

It was not, therefore, merely because they found fault, that the Democrats brought themselves to ruin and confusion, but because they did nothing else but find fault; not because they were in opposition, but because they opposed everything the Government did or proposed to do—good, bad, and indifferent. Opposition of this kind is what is termed factious, and when carried on in time of war, inures to the benefit, not of the country, but of the public enemy.

To call personal abuse of the President, open instigation to armed resistance to the laws, the circulation of slanders against the army and its officers, the distortion of all news, the misrepresentation of every act of the Administration, the constant discouragement of all enlistments, the stigmatizing before the country the lawful exercise of his prerogative by the President, such as the dismissal of a general whom he deemed incompetent, as an outrageous and unjustifiable act, the steady and vigorous justification of the conduct of men who were in arms for the destruction of the Government—to call all these things acts of legitimate constitutional opposition is an insult to common sense; and it is from these things, and not from criticism, that we hope Democrats will now refrain, for they have so far had no result except to encourage the enemy, and degrade the nation in the eyes of foreigners, and paralyze its efforts to put down the Rebellion.

Then many of the doctrines they have put forward have been dangerous to Constitutional Government, and have been recognized as such by the country at large. Their constant assertion that General McClellan had a right to the command of the army, and that President Lincoln had no right to remove him, no matter what opinion he entertained of his capacity or conduct, was a most monstrous and revolutionary doctrine, which, if it had received any countenance from the country, would certainly have been the first step towards elevating the military above the civil authority—towards raising the army above the law.

Of the same character has been the assertion that the United States could not act directly on persons in raising an army for their own defense, but must resort to the old Confederate plan of calling on the States for contributions of men. The acknowledgment of such a rule as this would, of course, have reduced the Union at once to mere parchment, and insured its downfall at no very distant day.

If they will give up these vagaries now, give up the violence of language by which they have disgraced themselves and the country, and confine themselves to honest and calm criticism of the conduct of the Government, while fairly recognizing the war as lawful and necessary, they will constitute a real Opposition, whose services to the country may be very valuable. But to secure any influence, they must first satisfy the public that they really seek the same patriotic ends that we do, though by different means. That is the characteristic of a Constitutional Opposition; the characteristic of a faction is that it tries to defeat the ends by every means whatever, even the destruction of the Government itself.

THE GREAT WEST.

From the Tribune.

When General Taylor was chosen President, only sixteen years ago, he did not receive a single electoral vote from the States lying north and west of the river Ohio. Abraham Lincoln, favored by the dissensions among his opponents carried all those States in 1860, some of them by meagre majorities, but received scarcely a tenth of the popular vote of Missouri. Now he carries every one of them by generally increased majorities, and Missouri with them by a very decided vote. He has also carried the new State of Nevada, and has large absolute majorities in California and Oregon, where, though he carried their electors, he had barely two-fifths of the popular vote in 1860. His majorities in that great section, which is soon to preponderate in our national councils, may be roughly stated as follows:—

	Lincoln Maj.	*Electors.*
Ohio	60,000	21
Indiana	30,000	13
Illinois	30,000	16
Michigan	10,000	8
Wisconsin	15,000	8
Minnesota	5,000	4
Iowa	40,000	8
Missouri	20,000	11
Kansas	10,000	3
Nevada	3,000	3
California	20,000	5
Oregon	3,000	3
Total, 12 States	246,000	103

—These States gave an aggregate popular majority *against* Lincoln in 1860; they now give not less than 240,000 *for* him, with gains of members of Congress in every State where there was anything left to gain. And there is no pretense that anything was lost to his adversaries through divisions.

The vote of the Northwest is the strongest guarantee yet proffered of the perpetuity of the Union. The alienation of the Northwest has been plotted and sought for years. To this end uncounted lodges of "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," &c., have been organized. To this end, New England has been persistently defamed and reviled by the basest of her renegade sons. To this end, constant stimulus has been given to the Western jealousy and hate of the East.

The Puritanism and fanaticism of New England have been inculpated as plunging the country into a gigantic civil war for the benefit of her cotton-mills—as if cotton-mills luxuriated in the dearth and dearness of cotton—and now the Great West responds by larger, more decisive majorities for the war, a heartier support to the Administration, than are given in the East. And the rattle of riven fetters in Maryland is more than paralleled by the crash of the prison-house in Missouri.

So let us rest in the confident assurance that the Union will endure forever, under the guardianship and protection of the Great because Free Northwest!

Change in District Commanders.

Major-General Alfred Pleasonton has been appointed to the command of the District of St. Louis, Department of the Missouri. Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., who has been for nine months past commander in this District, is assigned, by special order, to the command of the District of Rolla, General McNeil going to Warrensburg.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Republican.*

THE IRON-CLADS "ETLAH" AND "SHILOH."—It is not generally known to our citizens, says the St. Louis *Republican*, that there is building in their midst two of the most formidable engines of destruction known to modern warfare. While the Eastern States, provided with the most skilled artificers in ship building, have seemed to centre all the iron-clad interests, the work on the two monitors, *Etlah* and *Shiloh*, has been quietly progressing, and now approaches completion. The contractors, C. W. McCord for the former, and Geo. C. Bestor for the latter, in the face of the difficulties that a new work in a section of the country where the iron interests is as yet undeveloped always encounters, have carried on their work in a manner that cannot fail to give not only satisfaction to the Government, but also reflects the utmost credit on the skill of our Western workmen. The *Etlah* and *Shiloh* are light draft monitors, Ericsson turrets, built under the supervision of D. G. Wells, Esq., engineer, on behalf of the Government. They each carry two guns, one 11-inch Dahlgren, and one 150-pounder rifle Parrott. Extreme length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; thickness side armor, 3 inches; thickness deck armor, 1 inch; internal diameter turret, 20 feet; thickness turret, 8 inches; internal diameter pilot-house, 6 feet; thickness pilot-house, 10 inches; number of motive engines, 2; diameter of cylinders, 22 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches; propellers, 2; diameter of propellers, 9 feet.

The French Navy—Its Present Strength—Recent Additions.

The state of the French Navy is mentioned as follows in the report upon the Condition of the Empire, some extracts from which we lately published:—

The stations which France maintains at the different points of the globe, for the protection of her commerce and political influence, and the naval forces which she has had to keep up to satisfy unforeseen services, have remained in nearly the same state as last year.

The present year has seen a continuation of the building of the new fleet, in proportion to the credits allotted to the Marine Department, and according to the basis adopted in 1857. At the present time the total number of the vessels of our fleet amounts to 145, including 26 floating gunboats. If we confine ourselves to reckoning the five types of ships called ships of war in the report of 1857, the number is only 119, thus subdivided:—

	New Ships.	*Mixed.*	*Total.*
Ships of the line	13	23	36
Cuirassed frigates	6	—	6
Ordinary frigates	18	6	24
Corvettes	10	—	10
Avisos	43	—	43
Grand totals	90	29	119

Thus the new fleet has been increased by eight vessels completely finished, namely, two cuirassed frigates of 1000 horse-power, three armed corvettes of 400, and two avisos of 150. But, on the other hand, seven ships of the old fleet have been condemned on account of age, and six vessels have been lost at sea, of which one was an aviso of 220 horse-power, and another a frigate.

Besides these finished works, a cuirassed frigate of 1000 horse-power, called *La Provence*, has just been launched at Toulon. The other vessels of this type, actually on the stocks, have been carried on during the year to a state more or less advanced.

Four floating batteries destined for the defense of our coasts have been completely finished, and have terminated their trials.

Nautical experiments of the highest interest are going on at this moment to study the qualities of cuirassed vessels by comparing them with other ships. Up to this time, all the results of these experiments are favorable, and show that they lose nothing at sea of that superiority which their coating of armor insures to them in combat.

The labors of the artillery for the construction of a material stock that has already realized great progress are continued, and also the studies of new pieces of ordnance of great power. The hydraulic works and the constructions necessary to provide our military ports with the means of action indispensable to the service of our new fleet are pushed on with all the activity compatible with the credits allotted; but it must be admitted that they are as yet far from meeting the exigencies produced everywhere by so complete a transformation of the naval material of all marines.

—A drover in Cincinnati lost four hundred dollars, which a cow swallowed, a fact that was ascertained by finding in her mouth pieces of the greenbacks. He had her killed, and picked out of the stomach and put together enough to amount to $186.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2·50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
1000 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—
All Prices, from $7 to $13,
as low as they were sold last winter.
Black Beaver, Tricot Union Beaver.
Gray and Brown Chinchilla, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Habit Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of
CASSIMERES
that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE
BLANKET STORE,
9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons; Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves of the best makers; Black and Colored Veils; Shawls and Scarf Borders all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woolen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-2t No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-20-4m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-t2 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9 fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 533 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many 11-3-1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-22-1m No. 219 MARKET STREET.

THOMAS G. & J. R. BROWN,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Customer work made to order. 11-22thstu6w

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No 222 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE PLOWMAN.

NAVIGATION, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, and the higher branches of Mathematics, taught at the QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT streets. 11-23-3t*

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;
Also for the
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
Interest on both payable in Gold.
10-28 fmw1m W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK,
Depository and Financial Agent
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS
of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,
10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

7·30 TREASURY NOTES
Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7·30 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
11-19-1m CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,
DUE JANUARY 1,
BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,
11-12-3m BY
DREXEL & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.
The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.

FAMILY BIBLES.
A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.
ASHMEAD & EVANS,
(Successors to W. P. Hazard),
11-4fmw1m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11 8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depot,
11-16wfm6t N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se16-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 206 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se16-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT streets, Philada.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON
COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15-1m Philadelphia.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GODL,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh28-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-21-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treas'y Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,

Attorneys
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10 23-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William B. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wyllis, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,

Samuel Work.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tf JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL B. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel B. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,)
M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL B. HILT.
November 10, 1864. 11-11-18t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. [11-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [se3-fs-tf
INFRINGING
On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the
FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of
Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m] opposite State House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, }
ARCHIBALD GETTY, }
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } fe4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-29-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $115 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $160 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
11-14-15t Quartermaster-General's Office.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. [illegible] MARKET Street.

C. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, November 28, 1864, a lot of MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-22-6t Depot of Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY,
November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY,
November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
11-9-18t Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 1103 GIRARD Street,
November 23, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, for the prompt delivery at Camp Discharge, near Spring Mill, Philadelphia, of

1000 feet 3-inch, 3-ply rubber hose, of best quality.
1000 feet 2-inch, 3-ply rubber hose, of best quality.
With necessary couplings and branch-pipes, complete for use.

To be inspected and approved by the United States Inspector.

Proposals will name price per foot for hose, including cost of couplings and branch-pipes; the shortest time for delivery, and must be made upon the regular forms which are furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-23-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
1-16-w2m Solicitor of the Treasury.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"
is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be; in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1846. [P. L. 261.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable: and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 5. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

BOUNTY NOTICE.—Whereas, the Commissioners of the Bounty Fund have evidence that a large and increasing number of the volunteers receiving bounty from the city desert with impunity before leaving the city, and that there is an organized system for the purpose, notice is hereby given that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Mayor, will entertain no claim, and will advise the payment of no bounty to volunteers enlisting after this date, until the adoption of proper safeguards shall insure that those who enlist to the credit of Philadelphia shall add to the effective strength of the army.

For the present, the payment of bounty will be continued to recruits for the Regular Army and Naval service, properly credited to the city of Philadelphia.

R. P. KING,
11-22-5t President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au7-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1348, dated April 22, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company. WILLIAM HART CARR.
11-22-mtaw*

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

THE BRYANT FESTIVAL.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' Poem.

Dr. Holmes' poem, written for the Century Club festival, will appear in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is as follows:—

BRYANT'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

O even-handed Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless,
Has filled thine olden measure. Not the less

We count the precious seasons that remain;
Strike not the level of the golden grain,
But heap it high with years, that earth may gain

What heaven can lose—for heaven is rich in song:
Do not all poets, dying, still prolong
Their broken chants amid the seraph throng?

Where, blind no more, Ionia's bard is seen,
And England's heavenly minstrel sits between
The Mantuan and the wan-cheeked Florentine?

This was the first sweet singer in the cage
Of our close-woven life. A new-born age
Claims in his vesper song its heritage:

Spare us, oh, spare us long our heart's desire!
Moloch, who calls our children through the fire,
Leaves us the gentle master of the lyre.

We count not on the dial of the sun
The hours, the minutes, that his sands have run;
Rather, as on those flowers that one by one

From earliest dawn their ordered bloom display
Till evening's planet with her guiding ray
Leads in the blind old mother of the day.

We reckon by his songs, each song a flower,
The long, long daylight, numbering hour by hour,
Each breathing sweetness like a bridal bower.

His morning glory shall we e'er forget?
His noontide's full-blown lily coronet?
His evening primrose has not opened yet;

Nay, even if creeping Time should hide the skies
In midnight from his century-laden eyes,
Darkened like his who sang of Paradise,

Would not some hidden song-bud open bright
As the resplendent cactus of the night
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light?

How can we praise the verse whose music flows
With solemn cadence and majestic close,
Pure as the dew that filters through the rose?

How shall we thank him that in evil days
He faltered never; nor for blame, nor praise,
Nor hire, nor party, shamed his earlier lays?

But as his boyhood was of manliest hue,
So to his youth his manly years were true,
All dyed in royal purple through and through!

He for whose touch the lyre of Heaven is strung
Needs not the flattering toil of mortal tongue:
Let not the singer grieve to die unsung!

Marbles forget their message to mankind:
In his own verse the poet still we find,
In his own page his memory lives enshrined,

As in their amber sweets the smothered bees—
As the fair cedar, fallen before the breeze,
Lies self-embalmed amidst the mouldering trees.

Poets, like youngest children, never grow
Out of their mother's fondness. Nature so
Holds their soft hands, and will not let them go,

Till at the last they track with even feet
Her rhythmic footsteps, and their pulses beat
Twinned with her pulses, and their lips repeat

The secrets she has told them, as their own:
Thus is the inmost soul of Nature known,
And the rapt minstrel shares her awful throne!

O lover of her mountains and her woods,
Her bridal chamber's leafy solitudes,
Where Love himself with tremulous step intrudes,

Her snows fall harmless on thy sacred fire:
Far be the day that claims thy sounding lyre
To join the music of the angel choir!

Yet, since life's amplest measure must be filled,
Since throbbing hearts must be forever stilled,
And all must fade that evening sunsets gild,

Grant, Father, ere he close the mortal eyes
That see a Nation's reeking sacrifice,
Its smoke may vanish from these blackened skies!

Then, when his summons comes, since come it must,
And, looking heavenward with unfaltering trust,
He wraps his drapery round him for the dust,

His last fond glance will show him o'er his head
The Northern fires beyond the zenith spread
In lambent glory, blue and white and red—

The Southern cross without its bleeding load,
The milky way of peace all freshly strowed,
And every white-throned star fixed in its lost abode.

When the Mississippi Overflowed its Banks.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The military authorities of this department have, just in time, taken the proper steps to secure us from general overflow, should the Spring rise be unusually great next year. Certainly, from Baton Rouge, if not higher up, down to the forts, the levees on the Mississippi badly need more or less repairing; and in many places it will be found necessary to build extensive embankments, the old ones having disappeared in the waters of our great stream.

From the time when New Orleans was founded, down to the year 1862, that is, during a period of one hundred and forty-four years, the Mississippi has more than once overflowed its banks in Lower Mississippi.

A sketch of the great floods which have been at different times experienced in Louisiana, cannot but prove interesting to some of your readers.

1718.—There was an extraordinary rise of the Mississippi this year.

1735.—Gayarre states that the waters were so high that many levees were broken, and much damage was done. New Orleans was inundated. The flood continued from the latter part of December to the latter part of June.

1770.—A great flood, according to the traditions recorded by Governor Sargent.

1782.—This year the Mississippi rose to a greater height than was remembered by the oldest inhabitants. In the Attakapas and Opelousas, the inundation was extreme. The few spots which the water did not reach were covered with deer.

1785.—New Orleans was flooded by crevasses.

1791.—Same remarks at New Orleans as for the flood of 1782.

1796.—The Teche overflowed its banks for some sixty miles above New Iberia, and poured into Grand Lake in a smooth sheet of water.

1799.—Same remarks at New Orleans as the flood of 1785.

1811.—A disastrous flood this year. Much damage was done by the waters rushing through the rents in the levees.

1813.—The flood was six or eight inches higher than that of 1811. The Pointe Coupee levee was broken, the water in the lower part of Atchafalaya basin (Grand Lake), rose four or five feet above any elevation it had attained since 1780.

1816.—A very great flood. No damage below Red River Landing, however, is recorded.

1816.—Same remarks at New Orleans as for the flood of 1785.

1823.—A great number of crevasses occurred below Red River on both banks of the river.

1824.—There was a great flood, but it did not prove very destructive.

1828.—The "Father of Waters" swept its angry waters not only over the alluvial region above Red river, but over a large number of plantations below.

1844.—The country above Red river was generally flooded. Below Red river the country escaped with but little injury.

1849.—Above Red river landing the ravages occasioned by this flood were comparatively slight. Below it the injury done was so immense that the flood is justly classed among the most destructive ever known. A crevasse occurred at Sauve's plantation, above New Orleans, by which the city was inundated. The break remained open forty-eight days, and did an immense amount of damage.

1850.—The damage caused by this flood was immense. The Tensas bottom was submerged. Below Red River Landing the country suffered much. The basin between Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi escaped nearly uninjured. The crops upon the left bank above New Orleans were much injured by the celebrated Bonnet Carre crevasse, which attained a wideness of nearly seven thousand feet, and continued flowing for more than six months.

1851.—Below Red River Landing there were several crevasses. The damage occasioned by them was local.

1858.—The Bell and Labranche crevasses submerged the country between the Mississippi and Bayou Lafourche, and did considerable damage.

1859.—The Tensas bottom lands above Columbia escaped uninjured. Below Red river landing no damage was done except on the left bank in the vicinity of Bonnet Carre, where the country was flooded by a crevasse which occurred at the lower end of the site of the celebrated break of 1850.

1862.—The river rose very high. From the mouth of Red river down to Pointe-a-la-Hache there were many breaks in the levees, which nearly all proved very destructive to the crops.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

CAPTURE OF MACON CONFIRMED.

Gen. Sherman Advances on Augusta.

HE IS EVERYWHERE VICTORIOUS.

Macon and Milledgeville Burned.

ESCAPE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Beauregard's Appeal to the Georgians.

AN APPEAL FROM RICHMOND.

PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

From City Point.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The *Star* has the following:—

CITY POINT, Va., November 24, 10 A. M.—Nothing new or important, except the arrival of deserters, who report the occupation of Macon, Ga., by General Sherman.

From Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 24.—The steamships *Atlantic* and *Blackstone* arrived here this morning, with about 1325 prisoners. Lost ten on the voyage. Left Savannah river at noon on the 22d. The *Baltic* was loading when the steamers left.

The exchange was going on well.

Captain Gray says just before he left there it was reported that Macon and Milledgeville were burned. The Legislature was in session at Milledgeville, but was dissolved in haste, and the members had scattered.

The following I take from the Savannah *Republican* of the 21st, the only paper I could see:—

Beauregard's Appeal.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—To the People of Georgia:—CORINTH, November 18, via Selma, 18.—Arise for the defense of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiery! Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank, and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute! Trust in an over-ruling Providence and success will crown your efforts! I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

An Appeal from Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 19.—To the People of Georgia:—We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing, all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms! Remove your negroes, horses, cattle, and provisions away from Sherman's army and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges, and block up all the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear by night and by day. Let him have no rest!

(Signed)
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
W. E. SMITH,
MARK BLANDFORD,
JOHN T. SHEWMAKE,
J. H. REHOLDS,
JAS. M. SMITH,
GEO. N. LESTER,
H. P. BELL.

News from Macon.

MACON, November 19.—The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right, distant about thirty miles. The city will be defended to the last.

Latest from the Army.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—A private despatch received in the city this morning from Macon says the enemy crossed the Ocmulgee in force yesterday at Planters' Factory, eight miles east of Indian Springs. They are reported to be from 30,000 to 40,000 strong. This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta is their object.

The Central Railroad, near Griswoldville, was cut at 3 P. M. on the 20th. The telegraph wires were destroyed also. Communication between Savannah and Macon is destroyed. The wires between Gordon and Milledgeville are also cut.

Additional Details.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The first instalment of released prisoners have arrived from Savannah at Fortress Monroe. They number twelve hundred, and are in a much more comfortable condition than was anticipated.

Southern papers of Wednesday last received here contain details of Sherman's movements. It is evident that Sherman is making a successful march, and that the Rebels have no force able at present to impede his progress. He has already flanked Macon, and cut it off from all succor from the South or East.

Savannah papers received at Fortress Monroe this morning also contain news from Sherman, but nothing later than what has been published.

There is a rumor here that Mosby has made a successful dash into Sheridan's rear and captured supplies. He can, however, effect no permanent damage to our position in the valley.

From the Latest Georgia Papers.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—The following extracts are taken from a file of late Georgia papers received at the *American* office:—

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 19th, publishes an appeal to Georgians by Senator Hill, as follows:—

RICHMOND, November 18.—To the People of Georgia:—You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our Generals. Remove all provisions from the path of the invader and put all obstructions in his path. Every citizen with his gun, and every negro with his spade and axe, can do the work of a good soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians, be firm; act promptly, and fear not.

(Signed) B. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve the above.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Among the many war rumors in the streets to-day is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumor we have nothing to say.

The Augusta *Sentinel* of the 19th says, reliable news from up the river has been received.

A gentleman who arrived on Thursday evening, from Stone Mountain, reports that a Yankee column moving down the Georgia Railroad forded at Decatur, half going down the Covington road and the other the Rockbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, comprising some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow squares, with their trains in the centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it was not known whether they would strike for Eatontown or Athens.

This gentleman says that the view from the summit of Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The conflagration of the "Gate City" was an ocean of flame, as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent.

Passengers on the Georgia Railroad last night reported that about one hundred Federal cavalry made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any further than the Circle. Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night.

It is also reported that they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro, which, if true, indicates clearly that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon or some other point. The passenger train on the Georgia road yesterday only came from Union Point. The Macon *Telegraph* of Friday states that the city on that day was considerably excited, owing to various reports of the enemy, who were known to be positively marching on the city. General Cobb has issued an order calling out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond he has ordered to be arrested.

The *Telegraph* further says there is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. For obvious reasons we refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or the number of our forces.

The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* speaks thus of matters at the front:—

"We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta in this direction in two columns, one on the McDonough road, and the other by way of Jonesboro. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent at present to state.

"A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday the 18th at 3 o'clock informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported that there were some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indianapolis were burned by our forces.

"The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia has been received from a gentleman who left Griffin on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. General Wheeler fought the enemy, who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on Jonesboro, at Bear creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right. When our informant left, our infantry forces were falling back to Bainesville.

It is probable, at the time of writing this, that Sherman has occupied Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville. We learn from a reliable source, that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee county, embracing his dwelling-house, kitchen, outhouses, etc., together with his office buildings, were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago. The officer in command of the party sent to do this work allowed the family, who were living on the premises at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was destroyed by the flames.

The same party burned the Court House, jail, academy, both hotels, and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses in Canton. A force of some 3000 or 4000 of the vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some 70 of the band were sent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of Governor Brown and the public buildings and houses of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign, and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to its rescue.

In the hands of the military authorities, however, the defense of the State is left. We have no suggestions to make. What we have long looked for has come at last.

We have no censure now to cast upon any one, while we would urge upon every man in the State the necessity of doing what patriotism and duty require him.

THE CASE OF MRS. SARAH HUTCHINS

BALTIMORE, November 25.—The case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, who has been convicted by the Military Commision of sending arms to Harry Gilmor and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, attracts much attention here, and strong efforts are being made to procure a mitigation of her punishment.

Many of the most earnest portion of the loyal citizens of Baltimore earnestly protest against any such leniency, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full measure of the responsibility, and that her offense in extending aid and encouragement to such a public enemy, freebooter, and highwayman as Gilmor, was an act not only against the nation, but against the State of Maryland; a high crime, meriting the most rigorous punishment, such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offenses.

Execution of a Colored Soldier.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Charles Williams, a colored United States soldier, was executed by hanging in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison to-day, for killing a colored woman near Camp Casey a short time ago.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 25.—The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived with New Orleans dates of the 19th. She was detained at Fort Philip to take despatches received by telegraph from General Canby. Our files contain no news.

Arrival of Released Prisoners from Georgia.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—Several steamers have arrived at Annapolis with released prisoners from Savannah.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Cumberland Coal, 45; Illinois Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 70; Hudson River, 118½; Missouri 6s, 60½; Erie, 94¼; One-year Certificates, 97¾; 10-40s, 98; 5-20s, Coupons, 103; Coupon 6s, 111. Gold was quoted to-day at 227, and since fallen to 218¾.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—Flour is quiet; sales of Howard street super at $11@11·12½. Wheat dull. Corn is scarce and the market firm at $1·90 for the new crop. Whisky firm at $1·73@1·73½.

Other Rebel Successes in East Tennessee.

From the Bristol (Tennessee) Register.

Forty-eight prisoners, captured by Major Toole at Morristown on Tuesday last, November 15, arrived here last night, in charge of Adjutant Triplett, of the 62d Tennessee Regiment.

Our loss in the affair of Friday was one killed and two wounded. The train of cars captured by Major Toole was loaded with cotton and army supplies. The train and engine were destroyed.

Eleven bushwhackers captured at Stony creek, Scott county, Va., were brought in yesterday evening and turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Terry, the commandant of this post, by whom they were consigned to Fort Walthall.

LATEST REBEL NEWS.

More of the Stephens Crusade.

LETTER FROM A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, TO THOMAS J. SEMMES, OF LOUISIANA, IN EXPLANATION OF HIS POSITION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, November 21.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* contains a long letter from Vice-President Stephens, addressed to Senator Semmes, of Louisiana. The letter was sent to the press by Mr. Stephens, in order to correct the misapprehensions of his position, which, he says, are to some extent entertained, and in which Mr. Semmes, in his speech at Mobile, showed that he shared. Not having room for the whole letter, we present the following extracts and synopsis:—

"CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., November 5, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I have just read a report of your speech at Mobile. From that report I am persuaded you are greatly mistaken as to my views upon the subject of a convention of the States, and I trust you will excuse and pardon me for this letter upon that subject. I have by no means invited such a convention by anything that I have said or written upon the subject. It is not at all a favorite idea with me as a mode of inaugurating negotiations for peace. I see many difficulties attending it. But as so respectable a body as the Chicago Convention, representing so large a portion of the enemy, had pledged themselves, if brought into power, to tender such a proposition, I did think, and do still think, that it was highly politic and wise on our part to respond favorably to that proposition, inasmuch as I saw no insuperable objections to it, with the limitations and restrictions stated in my letter. Indeed, with those limitations, I saw no objections at all, under present circumstances, to acceding to such a proposition (if it should be made) as the initiation of negotiations.

"It would be the first step, and in all such cases the first step is often the most difficult. If the Federal Government should propose to ours a convention of the States, I do not see why it might not be accepted, simply as an advisory body, as I suggested. I see no constitutional difficulties in the way. The treaty-making power in both Governments is ample to provide for it. The treaty-making power on both sides might agree to submit the questions at issue to the consideration of any body of men on earth, if they choose, and hear the report without any pledge in advance to be bound by that report.

"In personal quarrels such submission is often made; and in the honor of humanity it may be said that in most cases of this kind the result is an amicable and honorable settlement. Whether such would be the result of a Convention of the States in our case is, of course, uncertain. The probabilities, I am free to say, in my judgment, are that it would. At any rate, there is a probability that it might. When we look at the elements of such a body, if it should be tendered on the other side and accepted on ours, and the true nature of the controversy, I am not without strong hopes that it would so result."

Mr. Stephens then proceeds to say that there is no prospect of the proposition referred to being offered, except in the event of McClellan's election. He proceeds to state, at considerable length, the advantages which he supposed or hoped would result from the electing of that citizen. He thinks that a 'favorable response to the Chicago resolution, looking to a convention of the States,' by President Davis, would have greatly aided and might have secured McClellan's election. He continues:—

"All that he need have said in some public manner was, that if such a proposition should be tendered by the Federal Government, he would accede to it, with some such limitations and restrictions as stated by me in the letter before alluded to. The idea that this could not be constitutionally done is strange to me. In the most objectionable view of the subject, delegates, one or more from each State, would be but commissioners or plenipotentiaries from each Government respectively, to initiate negotiations, &c. Their acts would be subject to the approval or disapproval of their Governments respectively. Why commissioners could not be appointed in this way as well as any other, without any violation of the Constitution, I do not see. The treaty-making power in both Governments is ample for this purpose. At least it so seems to me. Indeed, as I have said before, it seems to me that it is ample on both sides to submit the question in issue to the consideration merely of any body on earth.

"I know there are many persons among us whose opinions are entitled to high consideration, who do not agree with me on the question of McClellan's election. They prefer Lincoln to McClellan. Perhaps the President belongs to that class. Judging from his acts, I should think that he did. Those of the class to whom I refer with whom I have met, think that if what they term a conservative man should be elected, or any on the Chicago platform, even, that such terms for a restoration of the Union would be offered as our people would accept. The ghost of the Union haunts them. The spectre of reconstruction rears its ghostly head at every corner to their imagination. Their apprehensions, I doubt not, are sincere. But I entertain none such myself. I am no believer in ghosts of any kind. The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead—dead for ever, except in so far as the Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was no resurrection by any power short of that which brought Lazarus from the tomb. There may be, and doubtless are, many at the North, and some at the South who look forward to a restoration of the Union and the Constitution as it was; but such ideas are as vain and illusory as the dreamy imaginings of the Indian warrior who in death clings to his weapons, in fond expectation that he will have use for them beyond the grave in other lands and new hunting grounds. These fears of voluntary reconstruction are but chimeras of the brain."

Mr. Stephens then explains how he thought the election of McClellan would bring about armistice, negotiation, and peace, on the basis of Confederate independence and State sovereignty, North and South, thus laying the foundations of peace and security in the future. We conclude with the following extracts, defining Mr. Stephens' position:—

"From the report of your speech I am led to infer that you entertained the opinion that I was favoring and *inviting* a convention of the States in some outside way, and not through the organized channels of the two Governments. No such idea was in my mind, and never can be, until I am prepared for another revolution, if secession be a revolution. For the States could not go into such a convention as you seem, from the report of your speech, to think I favored, without first seceding from their present alliances.

"This, to my mind, is as clear as it is to yours. Upon the subject of reconstruction I stand now just where I did in October, 1861. Then I wrote to a gentleman in answer to a letter from him, stating that I was charged with such sentiments, and desiring me to make a public denial of it. I told him in reply that I looked upon such a charge as that as an imputation upon my intelligence and upon my integrity. The issue of this war, in my judgment, was subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the State of Georgia seceded, and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices, and perils, that I pledged myself then and there to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be, in the course she had adopted. As for making any public denial of such a charge, I feel too much self-respect to do it. * * * Yours truly,

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

"Hon. THOS. SEMMES, C. S. Senate, Richmond, Va."

Breckinridge's Victory over Gillem.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT OF NOVEMBER 13 AND 14.

From the Bristol (Tenn.) Register.

Our forces are making a glorious finish of the campaign in East Tennessee. On Saturday last, November 12, General Breckinridge attacked the enemy in their intrenchments at Bull's Gap. After carrying several lines of their works, he withdrew in the evening, leaving the Warrensburg road open, and subsequently sent General Duke's command to join General Vaughn in the enemy's rear. The Federals at once evacuated the gap, and commenced a retreat towards Knoxville. On Sunday, near Russelville, the retreating Federal column was attacked and cut in two by Vaughan and Duke. A short engagement resulted in the complete rout of the enemy. Several hundred prisoners, a train of fifty wagons and ambulances, loaded with supplies and valuable medical stores, many horses, six 10-pound Parrott guns, being the whole of the enemy's artillery, and ten stands of colors, fell into our hands. Our loss was slight. General Breckinridge's headquarters were at Morristown yesterday.

Later from Breckinridge.

HE PURSUES GILLEM TO STRAWBERRY PLAINS

From the Bristol Register, November 18.

Passengers from Jonesboro, Thursday, could give us but little additional news of Breckinridge's movements. He is still pursuing the enemy and securing the fruits of his victory. The total number of prisoners captured is reported to be eight hundred and fifty. Four hundred of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams, in addition to those already reported, have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in strong force at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles from Knoxville, and it is said that General Vaughn is again in their rear. We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then ho for Knoxville.

Later intelligence received Saturday night assures us that our forces hold Strawberry Plains, and that the enemy have retreated to their fortifications at Knoxville.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.

160,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indefinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and inquiries.

"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11-12 lot] President.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

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REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11 18-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.

PAR VALUE, $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full......$2 50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL..............$40,000.

PRESIDENT—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES McCUTCHEON, | R. J. ADAMS,
HUGH CRAIG, | GEORGE McFADDEN,
WILLIAM BRICE, | N. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and Geologists of the country, and consist of:—First, About two acres of land on Horse Neck, upon which they have two wells, in which they have just struck oil. This well, in the opinion of our Superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, as it flows oil now at intervals twenty feet above the well, and will yield to the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, sufficient, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.

Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.

Third is a tract of 125 acres, on a twenty years' lease, subject to one-eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are unsurpassed as oil territory, and lie in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Rawson's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is prosecuted with vigor, and on tract No. 3 we have struck a heavy lubricating oil at a depth of 30 feet.

For more full information see prospectus, at

Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS',
11-20-2w No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company. Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.

President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 45 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.

In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and, in regard to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the prospects of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at this market, coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Skidmore and Mammoth Veins now worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.

The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level of its gallery. In a short time it will be ready for operating, with a delivery equal to your anticipations; and I believe that, judiciously worked, without interruptions that cannot well be foreseen, you will be able to reach a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum with your present machinery, the condition of which is such as not to require either much time or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order. Very Respectfully,

STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.

The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given us entire satisfaction. It kindles readily, burns well, is free from slate, deposits white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days. Very truly yours,

WILSON JEWELL,
No. 320 N. SIXTH Street.

October 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours I find it, for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.

Yours, truly,
SAMUEL C. HENSZEY,
No. 1602 COATES Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired. Yours truly,

JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1917 LOCUST Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully,

ALLEN C. WILSON,
No. 1805 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month 20th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in thy Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freely. I could not wish a better article.

E. F. FRALEY,
No. 42 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.

I am, very truly yours, &c.

WILLIAM M. UHLER,
Falls of Schuylkill.

Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS. 11-22-6t

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE

OF COAL,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

To be had at

Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,

Nos. 1825 and 1827 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal.

AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (957),
below Girard avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
11-1-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.

Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior Stoves are well known: we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S,
11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $40,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 820 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. HILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

OIL WELLS.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET.

Philadelphia, November, 18, 1864.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, over 200 acres of undeveloped property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.

Such an opportunity of obtaining, at a low cost, a stock-paying dividend from so small a portion of its property is seldom offered.

For further information apply at the office of

J. D. REINBOTH,

No. 436 WALNUT STREET,

11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. B. DUNGAN.

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL . . $250,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE.

$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. R. McCREARY, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. McCREARY, | J. W. VANHOUTEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, | PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN BOWES.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to this Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.

A good well giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it, also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.

The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, independent of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.

It is designed to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of

FERREE & CO.,
11-17-12t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE,

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, boreable land sufficient to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes' Farm), on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying OIL PRODUCING COMPANY, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT, below THIRD,
Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 58 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-16 Boston Agency.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 33 PINE STREET, Room 6,
10-30-1m New York.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES 806-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,

15-10 No. 1021 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

3-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,

Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,

11-16t1 And for sale by Druggists generally.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
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